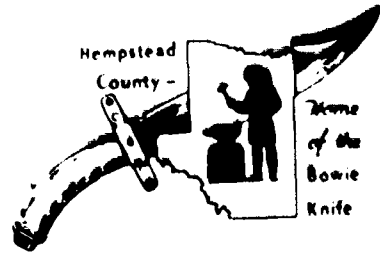


The tragedy of Man: He starts off with a Country—and winds up with a Government!

Hope



Star

Printed by Offset

City Subscribers: If you fail to receive your Star please phone 777-3431 between 6 and 6:30 p.m.—Saturday before or by 5 p.m. and a carrier will deliver your paper.

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PRICE 10c

Our Daily Bread

Sliced Thin by The Editor
Alex. N. Washburn
Centennial Tabloid
for University;
Texarkana Flight

VOL. 73—No. 160
2 Sections—58 Pages

HOPE, ARKANSAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1972

The Star helps promote worthwhile projects in its news columns but never gives away advertising space—but today's tabloid insert in color commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the University of Arkansas is an exception.

We donated this service, absorbing the heavy additional postage charge in the mails, because this is a big moment in the history of Arkansas.

There was some soul-searching before we reached a decision. The tabloid carries advertising of which we don't receive a dime. It was put together by a privately-owned advertising firm, the S. M. Brooks Agency of Little Rock.

The Star is one of 23 newspapers which chose to run the supplement free. One of the facts entering into our decision to participate was the statement by Bob Wimberly, head of the S. M. Brooks Agency, that he handled the job on a non-profit basis. We felt we could do no less.

It is a beautiful production and will be preserved in many a family file for years to come.

Our congratulations to the University, to the S. M. Brooks Agency, and to the many public-spirited advertisers who made this venture possible.

Texarkana is attempting to rally public support for a protest against Texas International Airlines' proposal to drop one of the two flights to Memphis effective April 29.

You may count this newspaper as supporting the protest.

While we have one of the best airports in the Southwest we have no regularly-scheduled air service. This leaves Texarkana as our closest operating airport site. So we have a stake in maintaining our neighbor's air field at peak performance.

Flight 956 is the one scheduled to be discontinued April 29. It leaves Texarkana at 9 a.m. en route to Hot Springs and Memphis.

Some time ago Texas International omitted Little Rock en route to Memphis, a body blow considering that Little Rock is the state capital. Now comes the proposal to cut out Flight 956.

Hope and its business people should join with Texarkana in bringing enough pressure against Texas International to preserve the threatened flight.

"Back 40" Bulletin

I went into the Back 40, the miniature game preserve behind my house, Tuesday evening to feed the Canada Geese flock, and incidentally to check on the mated pair's nest which had seven eggs. But the nest was deserted and the eggs were covered with down.

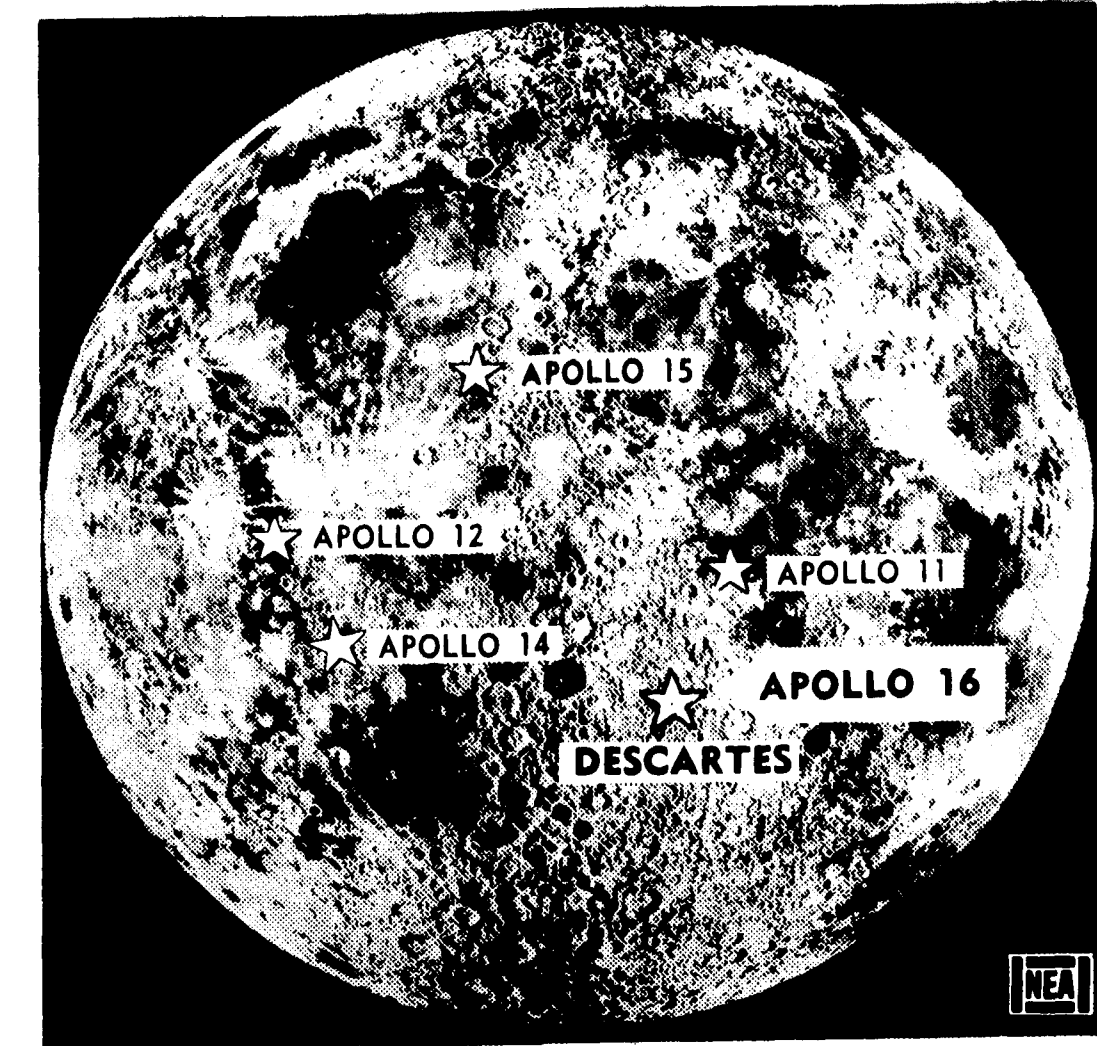
Having been through this experience before I looked for the old pair half expecting to find some of the eggs walking. I was correct. The old pair were shepherding four freshly-hatched goslings. Four out of seven eggs—the same performance as in 1971.

That makes 10 Honkers on hand, six adults and four goslings. The 11th, a product of 1969, vanished early this Spring about the time the Canada Geese were heading North. While the old pair have had bone surgery to keep them on the ground all the youngsters are free to fly away—which is the real objective of the game preserve.

District Town Seized

SAIGON (AP) — North Vietnam's three-week-old offensive scored today in coastal Binh Dinh Province east of the central highlands as Communist forces overran a South Vietnamese battalion headquarters and captured the nearby district town of Hoai An.

It was the first major success on the central coast for the offensive, in which the North Vietnamese previously have taken a 10-mile strip below the demilitarized zone and cap-



Apollo 16's target, the Descartes crater area, is in highlands which constitute 70 per cent of the moon's surface. It has features resembling volcanic activity on earth and may include evidences of the original lunar surface, the primitive crust built up when the moon formed.

Apollo Set for Orbit of Moon

By HOWARD BENEDICT
AP Aerospace Writer

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP) — The Apollo 16 astronauts, their spacecraft tuned up and running soundly, swept into the grasp of lunar gravity early today and sped on toward an afternoon orbit of the moon.

The problems of flaking paint, a locked guidance system, plumbing troubles, a balky docking latch and a faulty radio antenna were behind them as John W. Young, Charles M. Duke Jr. and Thomas K. Mattingly II neared their lunar target.

They zipped through a so-called "twilight zone" in which the gravitational influence of the earth and moon is equal at 12:07 a.m. EST.

When Apollo 16 crossed this invisible line, the moon won the gravitational tug-of-war and the spaceship's speed accelerated after slowing from 24,500 to 1-600 miles an hour on the long outward journey from the earth.

The speed was to increase to about 5,700 m.p.h. as the astronauts loop behind the moon and out of radio contact with earth, they were to fire the engine of

the command ship Casper to whip into lunar orbit.

After a day of checkout, Young and Duke are to board the lunar ship Orion on Thursday and at 3:41 p.m. guide it to a landing on a mountain-ringed plateau in the moon's southern

highlands.

The touchdown point is near the crater Descartes in the highest topographical area on the front side of the moon.

Young and Duke will be the ninth and 10th Americans to explore the lunar surface.

Persons who will volunteer their service may choose the committee they wish to serve on such as the headquarters committee. The positions of Vice Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer all need to be filled. The first committee to begin to act will be the Historical Committee which should start to work now on Additional Research.

General Chairman, Haskell Jones, has tentatively drawn up a plan of organization that will require over 100 persons in all phases of the planning and execution of The Centennial.

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Space Pants Don't Fit

By PAUL RECER
AP Aerospace Writer

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP) — If God had intended man to fly to the moon He would have made him a better tailor.

Poor Charlie Duke, 200,000 miles from home, and somehow his suit doesn't fit quite right. It's too short. So short in fact, that one of his roommates, John Young, could hardly zip the zipper for him.

And how's a guy gonna take that "one small step for man" with the world watching if the darn zipper won't close. After all, Charlie's an Air Force lieutenant colonel and the military is pretty strict about looking smart.

Charlie didn't go to the local bargain basement for his suit. He went first class. Three hun-

dred thousand dollars is what it cost, and that's with just one pair of pants.

But then he goes out of town, puts it on, and what happens? "John had a difficult time getting the zipper closed," Duke told Mission Control. "It's extremely tight. The suit feels like I've grown an inch or two."

Then he added hopefully: "There was no trouble with the pressure zipper (in front), just the restraint zipper in the small of the back."

"How did it feel on launch day?" Mission Control asked skeptically.

"It was a little tight," said Charlie. "It felt a little tight. Once we get it zipped, it's okay. It's getting it zipped that is worrying us."

"Guess you are growing," said Mission Control, before adding: "Better watch that. You're 6 feet (the maximum height for flying in space)."

Charlie chuckled: "It's too late now."

"Unless you feel very strongly about it," said Mission Control, "It might be better not to tamper with it."

Mission Control said it would determine later whether adjustments could be made.

Phoenix, Ariz. (AP) — Air bags failed to inflate during the test of an experimental car and sent the lifelike dummy occupants smashing into a thor-

oughly cracked, but unshattered windshield as the vehicle slammed into a concrete wall at 50 miles per hour.

The car was developed with a \$4 million federal grant and survived the crash better than a conventional auto during the test Tuesday witnessed by Transportation Secretary John H. Volpe and representatives of 22 auto manufacturers.

In addition to the smashed windshield, the experimental car suffered some apparent

damage to the front bumper portion, but the rear two-thirds was virtually unmarked.

The conventional car was demolished as it slammed into the wall.

The air bags, designed to protect passengers who aren't wearing seat belts, were supposed to inflate within three hundredths of a second after impact. Scientists said they believed the energy source failed to function.

Sol Davis, chief of systems engineering for Fairchild Hiller, developer of the auto, said an immediate investigation would be conducted to determine why the air bags failed to inflate.

The dummy in the front passenger seat test was split in two at near the middle of the back. Another dummy, in the back seat, reportedly showed no visible signs of damage.

Crash data will have to be fully analyzed before it can be determined why the air bags did not work and what the consequences would have been for the occupants, a spokesman said.

The Camden Fairview High School Future Farmers of America chapter was the sweepstakes winner in the South-

west District FFA Judging Contest held at Southern State College last weekend with a total of 6,598 points. Prescott totaled 3,939 points. Hope 3,779. Lewisville 3,165. Saratoga 2,781. and Blevins 2,766. winners in the various events were Livestock. Delight, third place, individual leader Jack Tomlin of Prescott. Dairy Cattle. Blevins, second place.

Tech Sgt. Bobby L. Leggett, son of Mrs. Susan N. Martin of 721 Park Drive, Hope, Ark., is a member of the Aerospace Defense Command Squadron which has earned the U.S. Air Force Outstanding Unit Award. Sgt. Leggett is a missile electronics systems technician with the 26th Air Defense Missile Squadron at Otis AFB, Mass. the sergeant will wear a distinctive service ribbon to mark his affiliation with the unit. he is a 1964 graduate of Hope High School and his wife, Marilyn, is the daughter of Mrs. Gladys Caton, Depot Street, Harwich, Mass. and Navy Fireman John L. Layson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lester M. Layson, is attending Electrician's Mate School at Great Lakes Naval Training Center, Ill.

Spokesman said Nixon was alone except for the "normal support staff" such as Secret Service agents and, presumably, a physician.

Centennial Meeting Tuesday

Citizens of Hope who will help with the City's Centennial Year are asked to be present at the Town Hall meeting on Tuesday, May 2 at Hope City Hall. The meeting has been called by the Chamber of Commerce Board and at that meeting they will pass the Centennial Reins to the committees formed for that purpose.

Secretary of State Kelly Bryant will pass on Historical background he has gleaned from research in his office. This information should be of great interest to most persons who will serve and will give the Historical Committee a big start.

General Chairman, Haskell Jones, has tentatively drawn up a plan of organization that will require over 100 persons in all phases of the planning and execution of The Centennial.

Persons who will volunteer their service may choose the committee they wish to serve on such as the headquarters committee. The positions of Vice Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer all need to be filled. The first committee to begin to act will be the Historical Committee which should start to work now on Additional Research.

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Economy Shows Gain But Inflation Rises

WASHINGTON (AP) — The nation's economy recorded a strong gain in the first three months of the year, but the post-freeze rate of inflation surged to a sharp 6.2 per cent, the government said today.

The Commerce Department reported that Gross National Product, market value of the nation's goods and services, rose \$30.3 billion in the January-March quarter, advancing at an annual rate of 11.8 per cent.

But well over half the increase was attributed to inflation, as prices soared following the close of the wage-price freeze and the onset of President Nixon's Phase 2 economic controls.

GNP is the broadest measure of the economy. The Nixon administration has projected that it will rise by 9.4 per cent for all of 1972.

The \$30.3-billion gain brought

GNP to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$1.103 trillion, the department said.

The increase was about in line with administration projections although the rate of inflation was sharply above the forecast.

According to administration projections, about two-thirds of the expected 9.4 per cent growth is supposed to be a non-inflationary gain.

But the figures for the first quarter showed that the gain in that period, with inflation discounted, was 5.3 per cent.

This was slower than the 5.8 per cent recorded in the last three months of 1971, when the economy quickened after a mid-year slowdown.

GNP increased \$19.5 billion in the last three months of last year, but the rate of inflation was only 1.7 per cent.

The 6.2 per cent figure on

price increases the first quarter was the highest since the 6.3 per cent recorded in the fourth quarter of 1970, Commerce officials said.

The administration says the post-freeze surge in inflation already has subsided and the slower rate should show in later statistics.

In another report, the department said personal income of all Americans increased \$3.3 billion in March to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$905 billion.

The department also said personal income in February actually increased by \$9 billion instead of the \$5 billion reported originally.

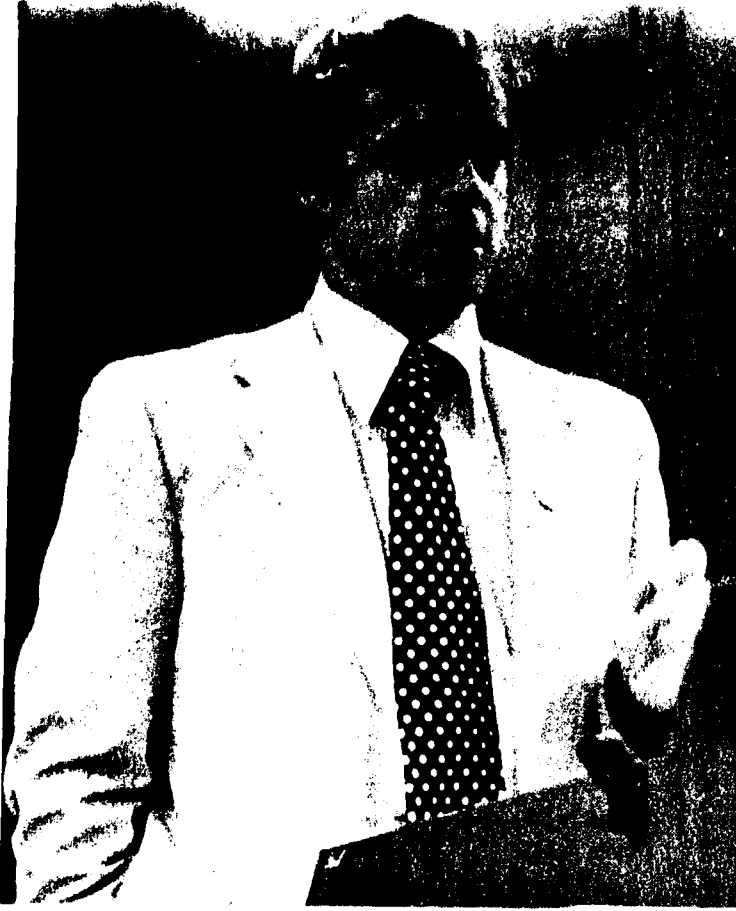
It said the unusually large February revision took into account estimates of retroactive pay increases approved by the Pay Board.

In March, wage and salary payments increased \$2 billion.

(ARK.) STAR, Printed by Offset

Former Kiwanis Club Speaker

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—Henry Haynes photo with Star camera

TOM HODGES

On a program arranged by were sometimes unfavorable
Kiwanian Mike Kelly, Tom
Hodges, Urban Development
Planner working with the local
Urban Renewal Project, was the
guest speaker at Tuesday's
Kiwanis Club meeting.
After brief remarks concern-
ing the Hope project Mr.
Hodges showed a very inter-
esting film depicting the
renewal projects in various parts
of the country.
The film entitled "The
Pedestrian Strikes Back"
showed beautiful Mall Type
arrangements in the business
districts of several cities. There
were before and after movies as
well as shots of the actual work
being done. Interviews with
landlords and tenants in the area

Agreement on Bradley School Busing Issue

EL DORADO, Ark. (AP) —
The Justice Department and
the Bradley School District
(Lafayette County) reached
agreement here Tuesday night
on rescinding immediately the
district's policy of requiring
black pupils to sit in the rear of
school buses.
A consent decree was entered
here before U. S. District Court
Judge Oren Harris in which the
busing policy was said to have
violated antidiscrimination pro-
visions of the Civil Rights Act
as set out in an Aug. 14, 1970
order issued by Harris.
This was the order requiring
integration to be implemented.
The segregated bus-seating pol-
icy was initiated Sept. 1, 1970,
after the school first began de-
segregation.
In a district with a 70 per
cent black enrollment, the pol-
icy held that "students of the
minority race should be as-
signed seats directly behind the
bus driver." The school had
contended that its policy would
promote "health and safety of
all students, black or white."
Ned Stewart Jr., attorney for

the school district, said the pol-
icy was a preventive measure
against "racially based, dis-
orderly conduct so that bus
drivers could keep more order-
ly control of the students."
After five hours of negotia-
tions, attorneys Joseph Rich
and John Davis of the U. S. De-
partment of Justice and Stew-
art agreed to provisions.
The order agreed to said stu-
dents must be allowed to sit
anywhere throughout the bus
where seats are available. It
also said that if a bus driver
receives a request from chil-
dren of the same family or
their parents that these chil-
dren would be allowed to sit to-
gether. Also the driver can al-
low children of the same age
level to be seated together upon
request.

According to the agreement,
the bus drivers would be
allowed to have "unruly chil-
dren" to sit near the driver.
The Justice Department also
was given authority to check on
the new policy as it is carried
out. "We wish to monitor the
new policy to see that use of
these provisions does not result
in continuing the segregation of
students on buses," Rich said.

Stewart said the school would
provide information to the de-
partment on the new seating
arrangement.

Stewart had referred to a U.
S. Supreme Court case that in-
dicated risk to children's health
was a factor to be considered
in evaluating a busing plan. He
said the goal of the policy was
"maximum safety for bused
students."

School Board President An-
drew Whisenhunt said the
agreement was "something we
can comply with and live
with." He said the district has
"done the best possible job of
integration with the fewest in-
cidents and the only reason we
had this busing policy was to
prevent a major racial incident
that would completely ruin our
community."

Addresses

Jaycees

PRESCOTT, Ark. (AP) —
"There is an ever-increasing
need by local governments in
southern Arkansas to receive fi-
nancial assistance in order to
meet the needs of the '70s,"
said Jack Coleman of
McGehee, a Democratic candi-
date for Congress in the 4th
District.
Coleman, 27, told Prescott
Jaycees Tuesday night that he
supports the \$30 billion reve-
nue-sharing bill approved by
the House Ways and Means
Committee Monday.

"If approved by Congress,
\$3.5 billion a year will be
shared with local governments
across the nation, for police
and fire protection, sanitation
and pollution projects and for
transportation needs...the areas
where major problems exist
and attention is needed," Cole-
man said. "The revenue-shar-
ing bill will particularly be be-
neficial to local governments that
have been faced with problems
of sanitation and trash disposal."
"Most of the county govern-
ments in South Arkansas have
indicated that they just do not
have the funds available to car-
ry out an effective countywide
trash disposal program," he
said.

Sierra Club Suit Against Disney Is Swept Aside

EID ger and Justices Byron R.
White and Thurgood Marshall
— The joined Stewart in voting to dis-
miss the challenge by the 78-
year-old, 600-member nonprofit club,
which has its headquarters in
San Francisco.
Dissenting were Justices Wil-
liam O. Douglas, William J.
Brennan Jr., and Harry A.
Blackmun.

The project has been blocked
since July 1969 when the Sierra
Club obtained a temporary in-
junction from a federal judge.
The Disney interests environ-
ed a resort village in the
Mineral King Valley, an old
gold and silver-mining area
surrounded on three sides by
Sequoia National Park.
Plans called for motels,
swimming pools, parking lots,
restaurants and other struc-
tures designed to accommodate
14,000 visitors daily.

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Sequoia National Park.
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restaurants and other struc-
tures designed to accommodate
14,000 visitors daily.

Explosion Destroys Factory

SWIFTON, Ark. (AP) — A
box factory in downtown Swift-
on was destroyed Tuesday in
an apparent explosion and re-
sulting fire.
No injury was reported but
glass breakage was reported in
stores in the area of the facto-
ry.
Officials said about 150 tele-
phone lines were knocked out.
Cause of the explosion was
not known. No estimate of dam-
age was available.

Lodge Professor at Harvard

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP) —
George Cabot Lodge, son of the
former U.S. diplomat, has been
appointed a professor at Har-
vard Business School.
Lodge, who joined the faculty
10 years ago, was assistant sec-
retary of labor from 1958 to
1961 and before that worked for
four years as a reporter for the
Boston Herald.
He is the son of Henry Cabot
Lodge, the Republican former
senator from Massachusetts
and former ambassador to the
United Nations, South Vietnam
and Germany.

Olivier to Be Replaced

LONDON (AP) — Laurence
Olivier will be replaced as di-
rector of Britain's National
Theater when the company
moves to its new site in 1974.
The board of directors said
Tuesday that Peter Hall, for-
mer managing director of the
Royal Shakespeare Company,
will join National Theater next
year with the title of director-
designate.
The board recommended that
Lord Olivier be named honor-
ary life president of the Nation-
al Theater.

Introducing The
"MOUSE-" KICKY
NEW PANTS AND
HOTPANTS
From A Bright New
Resource.
NATURALLY AT THE
LADIES SPECIALTY
SHOP

fair'n warmer fashions!

Cato

SAVE on PLAY Clothes

1 AND 2 PC. ROMPER SETS UP TO 15% OFF
Reg. 10.99-20.99
Romper suits with skirts or ensemble coats in polyester doubleknits, cotton knits, chavettes, assorted colors...
Petite sizes 3-11, Junior sizes 5-13 & 7-15.

BODY SHIRTS
SALE 2.77 reg. 2.99
SALE 3.66 reg. 3.99
SALE 4.55 reg. 4.99
SALE 5.44 reg. 5.99
Short sleeve, snap-crotch body shirts in acetate, nylon, lambskin... all styles... assorted colors... s-m-l.

POLYESTER CULOTTE SHIRTS
10⁰⁰
reg. 12.99
Sleeveless culotte shirts in tri-tone coloring, sash belt, in buckle trims... sizes 10-18.

SHORT SLEEVE KNIT TOPS
3⁶⁶ reg. 3.99
Jaunty cotton, nylon, polyester knit toppers, all styles with novelty embroidery, screen prints, assorted colors s-m-l, 34-40.

HOT PANTS SKIRTS
\$5 and \$6
reg. 5.99 and \$6.99
Cool 'n carefree play-wear in polyester or cotton... belt, patch pocket, nautical accents... all styles in as-sorted colors sizes 5-15.

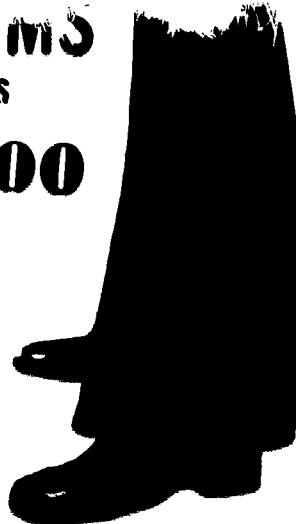
POLYESTER PANTS
5⁰⁰ and 6⁰⁰
reg. 6.99 and 7.99
Carefree dash-about in jac-quards, solids and twills, pull-on zip-front and button-front styles... white, navy, brown, purple... sizes 8-18.

Corner Of 2nd & Main
Hope, Arkansas

DRAGON DENIMS
In Assorted Colors

\$8.00

REPHAN'S



City, cldy		
Phuad'phia, clear	70	48
Phoenix, clear	80	53
Pittsburgh, clear	75	52
Pt'land Ore., clear	56	34
Pt'land Me., cldy	59	41
Rapid City, snow	35	32
Richmond, clear	81	57
St. Louis, cldy	83	67
Salt Lake, snow	40	33
San Fran., clear	64	54
Seattle, cldy	52	39
Spokane, clear	49	27
Tampa, cldy	84	73
Washington, cldy	74	54
Canadian Cities		
Edmonton, M	M	M
Montreal, M	M	M
Toronto, M	M	M
Winnipeg, M	M	M

N. Gold Herman, 69,
of McCaskill, died Monday at
Nashville. He was a native of
Oklahoma, a farmer, veteran of
WWII, and member of the
Church of Christ.
Survivors include his wife,
Mrs. Judy Rhodes; a daughter,
Mrs. Charlotte Woolfolk of
McCaskill; three brothers,
Hamby Rhodes of Malvern,
Homer Rhodes and John Rhodes,
both of McCaskill; and a sister,
Mrs. Lula Woods of Nashville.
Services will be Thursday at 2
p.m. at Ball's Chapel Church of
Christ near McCaskill by Lindell
Campbell. Burial will be in
Harris Cemetery.

SOCIETY

Phone 777-4502 Mary Anita Loseler
Between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. Monday thru Friday

Calendar of Events

Thursday, April 20
The Golden Age Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Eva McKinney Thursday, April 20, for a barbecue, picnic, and fishing trip. Club members will be picked up at 8:30 Thursday morning.

The Nike Club will have installation of officers Thursday, April 20 at 6:30 p.m. in the Douglas Building.

The Daffodil Garden Club will meet Thursday, April 20, at 1 p.m. in the home of Mrs. Mack McLarty with Mrs. Bill Capps, co-hostess.

Chapter 328, Order of the Eastern Star, will have a potluck supper Thursday, April 20, at 6:30 p.m. in the Masonic Hall, followed by a regular meeting at 7:30 p.m.

Engagement Announced



SHEIRON RAMSEY

Miss Sheiron Ramsey and Dwight Galloway will be married May 13 in Manila, Arkansas.

The bride-elect is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilburn J. Ramsey of Manila. Her grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ramsey and Mrs. Ruth Bennett, all of Manila.

Saenger THEATRE

Tonite—Thursday
No One Under
18 Admitted



The Nevada County Republican Central Committee is sponsoring a speaking for state and district Republican candidates on Thursday, April 20, at 7 p.m. in the Community Center at City Park in Prescott. At the close of the speaking, a social hour will be held with light refreshments. The public is cordially invited.

The Dorcas Sunday School Class of Garrett Memorial Baptist Church will meet in the home of Mrs. Don Webb, Thursday night, April 20th at 7:00 p.m. All members are urged to attend.

Saturday, April 22
Southwest Arkansas Jam-boree, featuring Red Goodner and the Country Boys and other talent from Southwest Arkansas, will be held Saturday, April 22 in the Third District Coliseum beginning at 8 p.m. Free to the public.

NOTICE

The Hempstead County Extension Homemakers Council will have a Garage Sale Friday, April 21, and Saturday, April 22, from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. on South Main next to Crescent Drug Store with a large variety of items ranging from Avon bottles to clothing to potted plants.

Tuesday, April 25
The Jett B. Graves Class of the First United Methodist Church will have a potluck supper Tuesday, April 25 at 7 p.m. at the church. Hostesses will be Mesdames: Ralph Montgomery, Lynn Montgomery, Tommy Montgomery, Johnnie Green, Herbert Griffin and Tom Middlebrooks.

Homemakers Club Meets
The Baker Extension Homemakers Club met April 11 in the home of Mrs. Creighton Middlebrooks. "Arkansas" was sung in unison under the direction of Mrs. O.F. Lloyd, and the president, Mrs. Ardell Clark, read the Thought of the Month. For the devotion the hostess read Psalm 136: 1-10, and all repeated the Homemakers Prayer. Mrs. Jim Stroud gave the eye-opener, Pressing While You Sew. The lesson, Selection and Care of Lawns, was given by Mrs. Stroud and Mrs. Otis Taylor in the absence of the Home Grounds Leader.

On the subject of mental health the Health Leader, Mrs. C.G. Tittle, enumerated various mental health centers in Arkansas. Mrs. Clark gave excerpts from "Family Highlights" and asked the members to observe National Library Week. Mrs. Troy Greenlee was welcomed as a new member, and Mrs. Sheila Halsell, as a guest. Ten members answered the roll call by telling My Lawn Problems.

Mrs. Jim Stroud will be hostess for the May 9 meeting. At the end of the April meeting, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Stroud were auctioneers for a White Elephant Sale. Then, pink and white angel food torte, ice cream and punch were served for refreshments.

Country Club Dance
Joe Lewis and the Mile High was the featured band at the Country Club Spring Formal Dance Saturday, April 15. Besides a pretty assortment of spring flowers, the decorations included a daisy mobile with orange and yellow streamers.

The 40 couples enjoyed cold cuts, dips 'n' chips, sandwiches and cold drinks during the evening. Hosts were Dr. and Mrs. Jud Martindale, Mr. and Mrs. George Wright, Jr. and Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Easterling.

Senior Citizens Meet
The Senior Citizens met at the Douglas Building April 12 with the vice-president, Mrs. Stella Yates, in charge. Mrs. J.R. Goins based her devotional message on Psalm 100, and Mrs. Yates followed it with prayer. The door prize went to Mrs. Goins. Mrs. Vera Gough read a poem, "Unknown." During the business meeting, plans were made for a luncheon meeting at 12 noon April 26 in the Douglas Building.

Coming, Going

H.K. McHarg, II, Washington, D.C., and Mr. and Mrs. Henry McHarg, III and baby, Little Rock, visited Mrs. R.L. Gosnell Sunday.

Mrs. J.H. Black and Mrs. Houston Gunter were in Dallas a few days last week, went to a violin concert by Ann and Mona Mayrath at Cary Junior High and attended a flower show, Wonderful Copenhagen, at Fair Park.

Olen Byers, Decatur, Ark., is visiting his sisters, Mrs. Maud Lewallen and Mrs. Blanch Lewallen, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Arless Butler, Abilene, Texas, are visiting Mrs. Tommie Stuart and other relatives and friends.

Miss Sheiron Ramsey from Arkansas State University was the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Galloway this weekend.

Mr. and Mrs. Larry Viarengo arrived today for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben L. Robinson and other relatives and friends.

A CLEAN DEGREE
DUBLIN (AP) — Patrick Keogh spent 50 years at University College, Ireland's largest university, before getting a degree. The 75-year-old Keogh was awarded an honorary Master of Arts degree in recognition of his service as head porter.

HOPE (ARK.) STAR, Printed by Offset

Television and Radio

By CYNTHIA LOWRY

AP Television-Radio Writer NEW YORK (AP) — Ethel Merman dashed, slightly breathless, into the lobby of her apartment building, fresh from a rehearsal for the Tony Awards show. She was obviously pleased with everything—including the seven numbers she will perform.

"It's really a great honor," she said, punching the elevator button. "They are going to do a sort of history of my show business career."

Miss Merman, who has lighted the Broadway musical stage for 40 years, will share honors with another veteran, composer Richard Rodgers, in a musical salute Sunday night. The program—including the award-giving, of course—will be broadcast by ABC starting at 9 p.m. EST. If past Tony awards shows are guides, it will be a star-studded, entertainment-packed two hours, far and away the most interesting awards show occupying network time.

From overnight stardom in the 1930s "Girl Crazy" to "Hello, Dolly!" Miss Merman has never been in a flop—"Well, 'Stars in Your Eyes' lasted only six months," she explains in a voice that suggests she thinks it was a minor disaster. "Hello, Dolly," actually was written for the great Merman,

but she was on the road belting out songs in another show at the time, and not about to be tied into another Broadway run.

"Later, though, I went into it and after nine months, closed the show," she said. "It was good—Jerry Herman, who wrote it, had a couple of songs he wanted just for me, so we put them back in the show. But I think that 'Gypsy' was my favorite, all-time show—it had a strong story and a great book and was a great challenge."

Great shows and great stars by Merman standards don't come along often these days. "I was so lucky," she said. "I had the great ones, the composers like Gershwin, Porter and Berlin, in my corner. I just don't think the scores and the books are there today. I can go to a musical and leave the theatre without humming a single tune."

"As for young performers—well, there's Barbra Streisand and that's about it."

Audiences, she thinks have changed but superficially. "When we did a revival of 'Call me Madam' in 1965 and later of 'Annie Get Your Gun,' I found I had a whole new audience of young people. They loved the shows as much as another generation had."

Helen Bottel Helen Help Us!

No Mower for the Grass, Alas!

Dear Helen:
My husband loves fertilizing our lawn, hates mowing it. Therefore we have the greenest grass in town and the longest.

He won't let me mow it because he doesn't want the neighbors to think he is lazy, but truthfully, he is—or at least he can always think of a dozen "more important" things to do.

I'm dying to get out there with our power mower, but I can't start the darn thing without his help, it being the rope-pull kind. Meanwhile, I call our back yard Sherwood Forest.

I know this isn't a world-shaking problem, but how do you convince a husband that his wife really enjoys mowing the lawn? —OVERGROWN HOUSEWIFE

Dear Over:
Why don't you practice up on pulling that rope (it isn't so difficult—even I can start our power mower—usually) and get the job done while your husband is away at work?

This would prove you truly enjoy mowing the lawn. Honest, now—do you? —H.

P.S. Might also inspire him to home repairs, etc. on the weekends, right?

Dear Helen:
Here's another inequity that women's lib should work on. My husband and I are employed by the same company, but in different parts of town (we can't be in the same office). If he were transferred to a new location, the company would move us, help sell our house, pay living expenses until we were settled in the new town, and generally make everything very easy.

But if I were up for a promotion elsewhere, they'd probably advise me to stay put. Definitely they wouldn't pay moving expenses, etc. for our family.

We're both at the executive level, but my husband is encouraged to move ahead. I'm a small embarrassment to them, each time I let them know I'm ambitious too.

Will this situation ever change? —WOMAN EXECUTIVE

Dear W.E.:
Slowly—very slowly. —H.

Dear Helen:
I'm 25, and a new bride. It seems that every married woman I've met (who has been married over two years) feels she is a prisoner. Evidently they can't wait for the blissful moment when they receive a new name and a ring on their finger, but how fast they change!

"Glorious married life" becomes a trap.

At club meetings, etc. they run their husbands down, yearn for all they "gave up"—a hot-blooded lover, a romantic job, beautiful clothes, no runny-nosed kids underfoot. And they keep telling me I'll be just like them when I take off the rose-colored glasses.

The husbands I've met too, seem pretty well bent on making conquests outside their own bedrooms. I've lost count of the propositions they've made.

Helen, if marriage is only boredom and longing for someone or something else, and regret, why is it so popular?

New Honor Society Initiates



Junior Initiates for the National Honor Society at Hope High School include, seated, Billy McCorkle, Arlene Treat, Marynell Branch, Sue Butler; standing, Debbie Impson, Judy Reyenga, Kathy Smith, Anita McCauley, Betty Ruth Honeycutt, Rita Rook, Marilyn Harris, and Mary Young.

Twelve juniors, representing five percent of the class, were inducted into the National Honor Society at Hope High School Monday April 10, in a special assembly program.

Those inducted include Marynell Branch, Sue Butler, Marynell Harris, Betty Honeycutt, Debbie Impson, Anita McCauley, Billy McCorkle, Judy Reyenga, Rita Rook, Kathy Smith, Arlene Treat, and Mary Young.

They were chosen by the faculty for qualities of leadership, service, and character in addition to scholarship.

The senior members of the society entered the auditorium in candlelight procession and Jim Browning, president, presided at the program for which the theme was "We've Only Just Begun."

Jehovah's Witnesses Meet

An announcement was made today by Eugene Shuster, presiding minister of the Hope congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses, to the effect that preparations are already under way for their next semi-annual circuit assembly. It will be held in El Dorado, Arkansas, May 26-28, in the municipal Auditorium.

To Widen U.S. 71

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — State Highway Director Ward Goodman said Tuesday a work order has been issued for the widening of 2.13 miles of U. S. 71 in the northern part of Fayetteville from two to five lanes.

Anchor Construction Co. of Fayetteville has a \$1,344,544 contract for the project, which will be completed in about a year.

Goodman said the project would make the highway four lanes all the way through Fayetteville.

FUR STORAGE

Bring Your Furs To The LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP

For Summer-Time Storage

LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP

ILL FROM BILLS?

Are you ill from bills? We have a modern cure for a fast recovery for all of you "impatiens" who need the money... NOW. That cure is known as a Personal Loan. We will design your payback terms in easy monthly payments that will fit nicely into your own personal budget.



How's Your Hearing?

DISTORTED?

Come in for a Free Hearing test.

See Mr. Tom Purvis, Friday

April 21, 1:00 - 3:00 P.M.

Bill Ellis Insurance

217 So. Main

Hope

Batteries and Supplies for all hearing needs.

Hearing Aid Service 516 WOOD STREET
Belton TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS

1ST First National Bank

Member F.D.C.



Chicago's Wood Shuts Out Texas

By HAL BOCK
Associated Press Sports Writer

Pensions are one thing, but if the major league baseball players ever strike for a shorter work week, Wilbur Wood is in big trouble.

Chicago's veteran knuckleball artist thrives on action and proved it Tuesday night when he shut out Texas 14-0 on a three-hitter. The complete game came just two days after Wood had hurled 8 2-3 innings for no decision in Chicago's post-strike opener.

A normal rest span for a pitcher is three days between starts and many need four days off to recover from the strain of nine innings work. Four days off would be like a summer vacation for Wood.

In other American League action Tuesday, New York blanked Milwaukee 2-0, Boston downed Cleveland 4-2, Detroit topped Baltimore 5-3, Oakland trimmed Kansas City 3-2 and California blanked Minnesota 2-0.

Wood is used to plenty of pitching. He worked 334 innings last year when he won 22 games for the Sox. Wilbur is able to pitch more frequently than other hurlers simply because the knuckler puts very little strain on his arm.

His two starts in four days were complete opposites for Wood. The Sox couldn't score for him on Saturday but busted loose Tuesday with a 15-hit attack that included a homer, two singles, a double and six runs batted in for Carlos May.

Steve Kline's three-hitter gave the Yankees their first victory with Horace Clarke's three hits leading New York past Milwaukee.

Clarke drove in the first Yankee run with a third inning single and Johnny Callison's sacrifice fly delivered the other in the fourth.

Joe Coleman struck out eight batters in the first four innings and started Detroit's winning rally with a fifth inning single as the Tigers trimmed Baltimore.

Negotiated Own Contract

ATLANTA (AP) — Heisman Trophy winner Pat Sullivan, who personally negotiated a multiyear contract with the Atlanta Falcons of the National Football League, says he did it without hiring an agent because "that was my way."

Sullivan, the ace quarterback who guided Auburn to 25 football victories in three years, signed an estimated \$125,000 contract Tuesday for three years.

Clarence Ellis of Notre Dame, the Falcons first-round draft choice, signed a similar pact.

"Everyone has his own way of doing things, and I didn't see any benefit in having an agent and paying him a commission," said Sullivan.

Crosley Field Victim of Progress

By BILL WINTER
Associated Press Sports Writer

CINCINNATI (AP) — Chum's little Crosley Field, where power hitters once chortled in glee and waiters hawked beers for a dollar, fell victim today to the wheels of progress. It's being demolished for urban renewal.

A 7,000-pound wrecking ball, jacked out as a giant baseball and swung by a crane, slammed into the historic park, for 58 years home of the National League's Cincinnati Reds baseball team.

In 120 days, the stadium, abandoned by the Reds in favor of plush Riverfront Stadium two summers ago, will be leveled.

"I hate to see it go," said Ed Baer, an official of King Wrecking Company, Inc., that is demolishing the park which seated about 30,000. "I spent a lot of time there."

Baer was a youngster the day he stood outside the park and watched as a cab pulled up. "This great big giant of a man got out," Baer recalled. "and it was Babe Ruth."

"I just stood there with my mouth open. I was 10 years old."

Ruth, then of the Boston Braves, was one of many ballplayers who left his mark on the stadium—known as a hitters park because of its left field wall, only 328 feet from

more. Coleman got late help from reliever Fred Scherman to nail down the victory. He scored the tie-breaking run in the fifth.

Nolan Ryan made his American League debut, firing a four-hitter for California as the Angels blanked Minnesota. Ryan struck out 10 and overcame a couple of brief control lapses to post the victory.

Dave Duncan and Mike Epstein hammered home runs as Oakland trimmed Kansas City, ending the Royals' three-game winning streak.

Duncan's shot in the seventh inning broke a 2-2 tie and made a winner of Denny McLain in his debut for the A's. Darold Knowles and Rollie Fingers bailed McLain out of an eighth inning jam to preserve the victory.

Sonny Siebert singled home a pair of runs as Boston packed all its scoring in an single inning to defeat Cleveland. Reggie Smith opened the Sox' second inning with a walk and hits by Rico Petrocelli, Danny Carter, Doug Griffin, Bob Montgomery and Siebert chased home the four runs.

Football Shoe Major Factor in Injuries

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The conventional seven-cleat football shoe is a major factor in knee injuries and should be banned by high school, college and professional teams, say an orthopedic surgeon and an athletic trainer.

Dr. Joseph S. Torg of the Temple University Health Science Center, and Ted Quedenfeld, head athletic trainer at Temple University, came to this conclusion after an exhaustive, three-year research study on the cause of knee injuries.

"Any coach, athletic director or responsible administrative authority who permits football players to wear the conventional football shoe with seven cleats is derelict in responsibility for the health and welfare of his athletes," Torg and Quedenfeld said.

The Torg-Quedenfeld research involved using soccer-style shoes for all players in the Philadelphia Public High School and Philadelphia Catholic High School leagues. The experiment was carried out for three years in the public league and two in the Catholic league.

Using 1968 as the base year for the public league—the last in which the conventional seven cleat shoe was used—Torg and Quedenfeld developed some interesting figures. There were 51 knee injuries in 1968 with the conventional shoe as against 24 in 1969, 32 in 1970 and 29 in 1971 with the soccer type shoe, the study showed.

"It is our contention," said Torg and Quedenfeld, "that in most instances, one factor is essential for a significant knee injury to occur. That is the cleats must firmly fix the foot on the ground ... With the foot



Like Father, Like Son

The eight-year-old basketball player shooting the lay-up at left in a Biddy Basketball League game in Santa Monica, Calif., shows good form. But then his name is Mark West and his father, Jerry, has been known to make an occasional basket for the Los Angeles Lakers and shows a remarkably similar good form himself as he drives past Luke Jackson of Philadelphia in a recent National Basketball Association game at right.



Hope Star McCovey Lost to Giants

SPORTS Key to the Team

Baseball Today's Baseball By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS American League East Division

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Detroit	2	0	1.000	—
Baltimore	2	1	.667	½
Milwaukee	1	1	.500	1
Oakland	1	2	.333	1½
Boston	1	2	.333	1½
Cleveland	1	2	.333	1½
New York	1	2	.333	1½

West Division

Kansas City	3	1	.750	—
California	2	1	.667	½
Oakland	2	1	.667	½
Minnesota	1	2	.333	1½
Texas	1	2	.333	1½
Chicago	1	3	.250	2

Tuesday's Results
Boston 4, Cleveland 2
New York 2, Milwaukee 0
Detroit 5, Baltimore 3
Chicago 14, Texas 0
California 2, Minnesota 0

Wednesday's Games
Cleveland (Perry 0-1) at Boston (Pattin 0-1).
Milwaukee (Brett 0-0) at New York (Kekich 0-0).
Detroit (Lolich 1-0) at Baltimore (Cuellar 0-0).
Texas (Stanhouse 0-0) at Chicago (Bahnen 0-1).
Kansas City (Rooker 0-0) and Drago 0-0 at Oakland (Holtzman 0-0 and Hunter 0-1), 2 twin.

Thursday's Games
Milwaukee at New York
Detroit at Baltimore, night
Only games scheduled

National League East Division

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Montreal	3	0	1.000	—
Chicago	2	1	.667	1
Philadelphia	2	2	.500	1½
New York	1	2	.333	2
Pittsburgh	1	2	.333	2
St. Louis	1	3	.250	2½

West Division

Los Angeles	3	1	.750	—
San Francisco	3	1	.750	—
Houston	2	2	.500	1
San Diego	2	2	.500	1
Cincinnati	1	2	.333	1½
Atlanta	1	4	.200	2½

Tuesday's Results
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 4
Montreal 7, New York 2
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 3
Los Angeles 3, Atlanta 1
Houston 8, Cincinnati 4
San Francisco 5, San Diego 1

Wednesday's Games
St. Louis (Gibson 0-0) at Philadelphia (Carlton 1-0), night.
New York (Seaver 1-0) at Montreal (Morton 0-0), night.

Los Angeles (Osteen or Sutton 1-0), at Atlanta (P. Niekro 0-1), night.
Chicago (Jenkins 0-1) at Pittsburgh (Johnson 0-0), night.

Houston (Ruess 0-0) at Cincinnati (Billichman 0-1), night.
San Francisco (Marichal 1-0) at San Diego (Kirby 1-0), night.
Minnesota (Blyleven 0-0) at California (Messersmith 1-0), night.

Thursday's Games
Chicago at Pittsburgh, night
Los Angeles at Atlanta, night
San Francisco at San Diego, night

Only games scheduled
Boston College football coach Joe Yulica is a former Penn State athlete

By KEN RAPPOPORT
Associated Press Sports Writer

The ball skipped off John Jeter's bat toward shortstop Chris Speier. It looked like a certain double play for the San Francisco Giants.

Speier scooped the grounder and pitched to Tito Fuentes, who stepped on second for one out and fired to first. Right after he let the ball go, the second basemen wished he hadn't. It cost the Giants their star first baseman, Willie McCovey.

McCovey, diving forward trying to snare Fuentes' wild toss, broke his right arm in a collision with Jeter and was knocked out long before the Giants won a 5-1 baseball game over the San Diego Padres Tuesday night.

There's no way we can replace a Willie McCovey," said San Francisco Manager Charlie Fox. "But there's no use crying over spilled milk. Injuries are

Cepeda May Retire

ATLANTA (AP) — Orlando Cepeda, first baseman for the Atlanta Braves and 15-year veteran of the major leagues, says he will decide in about two weeks whether he will retire.

The Atlanta Journal quoted Cepeda Tuesday as saying he may be forced to quit because of his chronic bad knee.

"I am serious," he said. "The pain and the needles are getting to be too much. I don't want to go through any more pain and I don't want people to feel sorry for me."

Cepeda recently reinjured the knee, which was operated on last August. He had fluid drained from the knee joint Saturday and Monday.

"If I can play I will, but I have done everything I can to try to get well and nothing has worked," said the 34-year-old former Most Valuable Player.

Cepeda, who earns \$90,000 a year, has 394 home runs and a lifetime batting average of .298. "I have played 15 years," he said, "I think I have done my share."

Nicklaus Favored in Tournament

By BOB GREEN
Associated Press Golf Writer.

RANCHO LA COSTA, Calif. (AP) — Jack Nicklaus ruled a prohibitive 4-1 favorite to make a successful defense of his title this week in the rich and prestigious Tournament of Champions.

Las Vegas' legal bookies quoted the shortest price ever on Nicklaus to take his fourth crown in this \$165,000 tournament that brings together the winners of regular pro golf tour events for the last 12 months.

Nicklaus and Lee Trevino have so dominated play in that period—each has won six times—that one of the smallest fields ever is assembled for the 72 hole test that begins Thursday on the long, tough La Costa Country Club Course, a beautifully conditioned, 7,114-yard, par-72 layout.

Only 26 players, as opposed to a field of 35 last year, qualified this season, with Trevino the second choice behind Nicklaus. George Archer and Tom Weiskopf, each with three victories in the qualifying period, and Jerry Heard, with a pair of

titles, are the only other multiple winners.

However, Nicklaus is clearly the man to beat.

Nicklaus, coming off a week's rest following his Masters triumph, arrived Tuesday. He's won three times this season—the Masters, Bing Crosby and Doral-Eastern—and already has accumulated more than \$134,000 in winnings, with the season only one-third gone.

Trevino hasn't won this season and has been bothered by putting troubles. He pulled out of last week's Monsanto Open pleading exhaustion after missing only one tournament all year. He's been home resting in El Paso, Tex. since then and wasn't due to arrive until today.

Other standouts in the field include former champion Frank Beard, Arnold Palmer, Billy Casper, England's Tony Jacklin and Bruce Crampton of Australia.

Gene Littler, who recently underwent major surgery, and Gary Player of South Africa also are eligible but are not competing.

Surgery for White

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. (AP) — Sophomore to be Marsh White of Bonham, Tex., a candidate for starting fullback for the Arkansas Razorbacks this fall, will undergo surgery on his knee Friday, a team spokesman said Tuesday.

The surgery involves removal of loose cartilage and was described as minor.

White has been bothered by knee trouble off and on since he enrolled last September. He had four exceptional practice days at the start of spring football training, but has missed most of the work since because of toe and knee problems. He still is regarded as the No. 1 fullback prospect for next fall.

The 6-foot-2, 220-pounder played all the way in Saturday's Red-White game, gaining 63 yards on 14 carries. He will miss the rest of this week's work as well as the final Red-White game Saturday at Little Rock.

Arkansas in Victory

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. (AP) — Steve Ballard cracked a run-scoring single in the last inning to lift Arkansas to an 8-7 victory and a split of a baseball doubleheader here Tuesday with Southwest Missouri State, which won the first game 7-2.

Arkansas had led 7-3 but a four-run rally tied the score going into the last inning. Stan Ley doubled and was sacrificed to third by Keith Cochran before Ballard's hit.

Ballard earlier had doubled and tripled in the second game.

Lakers Have Champion Bucks on the Ropes

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Now Bill Sharman is talking about a six-game series as his Los Angeles Lakers have the defending champion Milwaukee Bucks on the ropes in the National Basketball Association playoffs.

The Lakers ran away from the Bucks 115-90 Tuesday night by rebounding—literally—from the 114-88 beating suffered Sunday in Milwaukee.

The best-of-seven Western Conference series moves back to Milwaukee Saturday with the Lakers leading 3-2.

"I've said all along that rebounding will decide the series," said Sharman in a hoarse voice after Wilt Chamberlain & Co. grabbed 23 more missed shots than Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and the Bucks, 70-57. "And if we can rebound them Saturday, we can end the

series in six games."

Game No. 7, if the Bucks win Saturday, will be played next Wednesday night in the Forum, where there would be another sellout crowd of 17,505.

The partisan fans chanted "defense, defense" and "rebound, rebound"—apparently taking Sharman's cue. The coach had called for more vociferous support on the plane ride back from Milwaukee Sunday.

"It is easier to get up for this game than on Sunday," said Chamberlain, who made all eight of his free throws, a remarkable achievement for the 7-foot-2 veteran considered one of the league's worst free throwers. He finished with 26 rebounds and 12 points.

In all, the Lakers converted 35 of 44 free throws, including

19 of 22 in the third period when they broke things open. It was 55-51 Lakers early in the third period but Gail Goodrich led the spur to a 23-point lead with a 13-point quarter.

Jim McMillian paced the Lakers with 25 points, with Goodrich and Jerry West adding 22 each. Jabbar had 28 and 16 rebounds. Boston, trailing the New York Knicks 2-0 in the Eastern Conference final, will try and get on the winning track at Boston Garden tonight.

The Celtics lost the opener at home 116-94, then dropped No. 2 106-105 at Madison Square Garden.

In the American Basketball Association, the Indiana Pacers meet the Utah Stars tonight in a do-or-die situation at Anderson, Ind., high school gymnasium. The Stars outshone In-

diana 108-100 and 117-109 earlier and lead the West Division final series 2-0.

In the East Division, the New York Nets, trailing Virginia 2-0, are idle until next Monday when they play home at Uniondale, N.Y.

Top Honors for Gilmore

NEW YORK (AP) — Artis Gilmore of the Kentucky Colonels, who two weeks ago was named the American Basketball Association's most Valuable Player, has completed a sweep of top ABA honors by being selected Rookie of the Year and center on the All Rookie team, the league announced Tuesday.

Serve at Student Council Banquet



—Carole Lester photo with Star camera

FHAers who served at the Arkansas Association of Student Councils banquet Friday, April 14, were: (Front row left to right) Linda Boatman, Linda Elder, Debbie Dugger, Flora Williams, Dorothy Scott, Robin Jones, and Bonnie Willis. (Back row) Lou Ann Hartline, Kathy Graves, Teresa Crawford, Nancy Palmer, Janice Jones, Shirley Benton, Hazel Brewer, and Kathy Walden. Not pictured but also serving was Glenda Young

Prosecutor Called as Witness

ARKADELPHIA, Ark. (AP) — Pros. Atty. W. H. Arnold of Arkadelphia was called to the witness stand Tuesday as testimony began in the trials of two Arkadelphia college students charged with inciting to riot. The students, I. V. Chapman, 38, and Alvin H. Pearson, 22, were charged in connection with a protest demonstration March 16 outside the Clark County Jail here.

The two are accused of leading the protest, which included an estimated 200 blacks who dispersed after stones were thrown at the jail where State Troopers and other law officers were standing guard. The protest occurred in response to a racial disturbance earlier in the day at Arkadelphia High School, which resulted in the arrest of several blacks.

Arnold testified that he was at his office inside the jail building the afternoon of March 16 and remained there through the night, he said he observed a large crowd outside the building and that Chapman visited him in his office to inquire about the arrest of the students.

Arnold said he attempted to explain the process under which the youths had been arrested when Chapman interrupted and said, "Hogwash."

Arnold said Chapman accused him of being prejudiced toward blacks. Arnold said the small group of blacks in his office then became "unruly."

Finally, Arnold said Chapman and the other blacks were asked to leave his office.

Later that night, Arnold said he observed Chapman "milling through the crowds" outside the jail and that Chapman led the group in a chant of "Whup, Whup, Whup 'em upside the head."

Richard Mays, an attorney for the defense, introduced a series of photographs taken of the crowd and asked Arnold if they showed stones being thrown.

"I don't think anybody in that crowd posed for pictures where the rocks were thrown," Arnold said.

Mays said Arnold was too emotionally involved with the incident when he filed charges against the defendants and that he did it out of hostility toward Chapman, stemming from the meeting in the prosecutor's office.

Mays asked Arnold why he did not subpoena blacks to testify for the prosecution and Arnold said he could not find "anyone who'll admit they were there."

The defense earlier had asked that Arnold be placed outside the courtroom since he would be called as a defense witness, but Asst. Pros. Atty. Travis Mathis called Arnold to the stand first even though he was a defense witness.

Judge Lashes Irish Catholics, Troops

By ARTHUR L. GAVSHON
Associated Press Writer
LONDON (AP) — Britain's top judge rapped Roman Catholic marchers and British troops alike today for the Bloody Sunday shooting that killed 13 civilians in Londonderry in January.

Appointed by Prime Minister Edward Heath's government to investigate the charges that British paratroopers fired indiscriminately into a crowd of unarmed civilians, Lord Chief Justice Widgery reported that the troops were fired on first but none of the Catholics killed or wounded "is proved to have been shot while handling a firearm or bomb."

However, he reported a "strong suspicion that some others had been firing weapons or handling bombs in the course of the afternoon and that yet others had been closely supporting them."

Widgery said the first shot came from a lone sniper using a high velocity weapon. He said some of the soldiers "showed a high degree of responsibility" but the firing by others "bordered on the reckless."

Apportioning blame equally, he commented:

"There would have been no deaths in Londonderry on 30 January if those who organized the illegal march had not thereby created a highly dangerous situation in which a clash between demonstrators and the security forces was almost inevitable," the jurist declared.

"If the army had persisted in its 'low key' attitude and had not launched a large-scale operation to arrest hooligans, the day might have passed off without serious incident."

London newspapers reported earlier today that Widgery's report cleared the army and blamed the guerrillas of the Irish Republican Army.

The killings Jan. 30 enraged Northern Ireland's Roman Catholics and did more than any other single event to cause the British government to take over direct rule of the province, suspending the Protestant provincial government.

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Conspiracy Is Charged

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — Three men indicted by a federal grand jury last week on charges of conspiring to distribute cocaine have now been arrested.

Asa Morton of Little Rock surrendered Tuesday to federal authorities. His father, David A. Morton Jr., 55, of Little Rock was arrested Monday on similar charges. Also arrested Monday was James R. Best of Star City, former investigator for the state Revenue Department. The three were released on \$15,000 bond.

The indictment made public Tuesday alleged that the Mortons and Best conspired to distribute cocaine from about Jan. 15, 1971 to Jan. 18, 1972.

David A. Morton owns Morton Consultants, Inc., an analytical laboratory where Asa is employed.

Richard Mays, an attorney for the defense, introduced a series of photographs taken of the crowd and asked Arnold if they showed stones being thrown.

"I don't think anybody in that crowd posed for pictures where the rocks were thrown," Arnold said.

Mays said Arnold was too emotionally involved with the incident when he filed charges against the defendants and that he did it out of hostility toward Chapman, stemming from the meeting in the prosecutor's office.

Mays asked Arnold why he did not subpoena blacks to testify for the prosecution and Arnold said he could not find "anyone who'll admit they were there."

The defense earlier had asked that Arnold be placed outside the courtroom since he would be called as a defense witness, but Asst. Pros. Atty. Travis Mathis called Arnold to the stand first even though he was a defense witness.

Strike Hearings Scheduled

TEXARKANA, Tex. (AP) — A hearing was scheduled here today on 26 restraining orders issued Monday in connection with the strike by four unions at the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant near here.

The orders were issued against representatives of three of the four unions at the request of Day and Zimmermann, operator of the plant.

The request for the orders contended that the defendants engaged in illegal mass picketing within 50 feet of all entrances, that pickets were blocking entrances to the plant and that more than two persons were picketing at one time.

About 11 per cent of the plant's 3,800 employees belong to the four striking unions — machinists, teamsters, pipefitters and millwrights — but two-thirds of the plant's employees are union members.

Officials said about 42 per cent of the employees were absent Monday and that the figure was about 40 per cent Tuesday.

Named First Ombudsman

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP) — Theatrice Williams has been named ombudsman for the state corrections system by Gov. Wendell Anderson, who said he is the first such ombudsman in the United States.

Williams, 37, is black. He has served as executive director of the Phyllis Wheatley Community Center in north Minneapolis since 1965.

The ombudsman post is an experiment proposed by state

Report Shows Government Hostility Toward Press

WASHINGTON (AP) — A "growing climate of hostility" in government toward the press was reported to the American Society of Newspaper Editors today by its Freedom of Information Committee.

"Government officials from the lowest levels of bureaucracy to the vice president of the United States himself now often make frontal attacks against the press," said the report for the opening session of ASNE's 1972 convention.

"Meanwhile," it said, "there is secrecy in government, perhaps more than ever before."

The report was presented to more than 800 editors and guests by Robert M. White II, editor and publisher of the Mexico, Mo., Ledger. It cited ASNE's participation in recent controversies including publication of the Pentagon Papers and the unsuccessful attempt in the House of Representatives to subpoena Columbia Broadcasting System records on the documentary, "The Selling of the Pentagon."

"There is," it said, "a growing, insidious infiltration of secrecy in the very courtrooms of the nation."

The White report noted the continuing use of court subpoenas to attempt to compel the disclosure of news sources. ASNE has undertaken to mobilize support for pending bills to protect the confidentiality of sources, but has delayed action pending a Supreme Court ruling on the issue.

The organization has entered the Supreme Court case involving the refusal of New York Times writer Earl Caldwell to disclose, as a "friend of the court," his notes on interviews with Black Panther Party members.

The court record shows more than 30 subpoenas have been served on newspapers published by Field Enterprises, Inc., alone in the last three years, White said, adding that "one Chicago Sun-Times reporter was subpoenaed to testify in 11 separate proceedings in the space of 18 months."

The report said the best weapon against such action "is the highest possible order of professionalism in reporting," but concluded: "It is and will always be a continuing battle."

Discussions with Defense Department officials on the Pentagon Papers disclosed that more than 4,000 persons at the Pentagon alone can classify information secret or otherwise unpublishable, White said. One obstacle to removal of such classified labels by the Pentagon, he added, is that 50 to 60 per cent of all the material comes under a joint classification system with the State Department, White House or some other department or agency.

Foreign Policy Dispute

By KENNETH J. FREED
Associated Press Writer
WASHINGTON (AP) — Treasury Secretary John B. Connally says he is not at war with the State Department, but chances are "practically nil" that agency can hold centralized authority over foreign economic policy.

"I frankly think we need a much greater concentration of authority and responsibility in this whole field," Connally said. "I think we desperately need it."

Referring to reports that some State Department officials are fearful he is trying, at their expense, to take all foreign economic policymaking to himself, Connally declared: "I keep reading ... where various publications talk about me warring on the State Department. That's not true. I'm not warring on the State Department at all."

Nevertheless, he told a small group of Associated Press reporters at a luncheon interview, the "environment in these times" prohibits State from assuming the kind of authority he said should be exercised over trade and other overseas economic matters.

The environment, he said, exists because of congressional opposition to the State Department.

In the hour-and-a-half session in his private dining room, Connally laughed when asked if he had become or should be made the No. 1 manager of foreign economic policy.

"No," he said, "not to my knowledge on either account."

The secretary, his conversation punctuated by bites of sliced ham, buttered squash and salad, further explained his attitude toward overseas fiscal policy and his role:

"I'm not making a move at all to centralize anything—well, I'm making a move to centralize authority and responsibility, yes: In the Treasury? Not necessary so

"Yet I frankly think we need a greater concentration of authority and responsibility in this whole field in the executive branch of government

"But you have to stop there. I'm not trying to garner that power for myself or the Treasury."

In dealing with specific areas of international economic problems, the former Texas Democratic governor gave optimistic predictions for the long range, but was very cautious about the near future.

In discussing the possibilities of international monetary reform, the secretary said major progress would not come until 1973.

"You have a number of things now that in our judgment preclude any progress this year," he said, citing elections and internal problems in the United States and other industrial nations.

"Under these circumstances ... we just have assumed that we will make some progress but not a great deal in '72, but lay the groundwork for some real progress in '73."

China Team Under Tight Security

By SPENCER DAVIS
Associated Press Writer
WASHINGTON (AP) — Communist China's championship table-tennis team has been traveling under a tight mantle of security. But, despite fears of American and Chinese officials, the first week of the U.S. visit has passed without major incident.

The Communist delegation balked in Detroit, the first stop on the visit, at playing while some members of the audience displayed Nationalist Chinese banners and flags.

But the match went on as scheduled after the visiting Chinese were told that Americans have the right to legal dissent.

The Chinese team also was the focal point of some noisy, but nonviolent, demonstrating Monday night at the University of Maryland. The players appeared irritated, but made no reference to calling off the match.

A protective screen of State Department security officers, bolstered by Secret Service agents and local and state police, was placed around the team during its visit to Washington and nearby Virginia and Maryland this week.

In addition, advance information on their movements has been sketchy.

State Department officials concede there was fear that a nasty incident involving the team could be a major setback to the developing friendship between the two countries.

"The Chinese were worried about it, too," said one State Department official. "We risked the loss of some people-to-people contacts rather than take a gamble on their security."

Graham Steenhoven, of Detroit, president of the U.S. Table Tennis Association, which is hosting the visit, said that security precautions did not get in the way of the visitors.

"We welcomed the feeling of confidence that the security force gave us," Steenhoven said. "They were very kind. They were unobtrusive—they were in the background."

The Chinese were to fly to New York today and they will play an exhibition match Thursday at Nassau Coliseum in Hempstead, Long Island.

After three days in New York, the group goes to Memphis, Tenn., April 22-23 and to Los Angeles, April 24-25.

Bomb Damages Building in L.A.

BELLFLOWER, Calif. (AP) — A bomb blew the front and rear walls out of four buildings and damaged 20 other structures in a block-long area, Los Angeles County sheriff's deputies said.

Two persons suffered minor ear damage from the concussion before midnight Tuesday and were treated at hospitals, deputies reported.

The blast was centered in front of the Bruce Mulhearn realty office, deputies said. A print shop, beauty shop and an escrow office were also extensively damaged.

Glass windows up and down the block were shattered by the explosion.

The bomb was either thrown from a moving vehicle or placed at the front of the realty office, deputies at the scene reported. Authorities said they were looking for two men.

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RICHARD ARNOLD FOR U.S. CONGRESS DISTRICT 4

Blevins FHA Chapter Style Show



Top Row: L to R: Tonya Crowe, Mattie Dixon, Yolanda Phillips, Cindy McGill, Sadie Merrick, Phenira Dixon.

Bottom Row: L to R: Vickie McGuairt, Wanda Faye Dixon, Cathy Wilson, Pam Fielding, Marsha Webb, Donna Burnett.



Top Row: L to R: Pam Campbell, Pam Parks, Peggy Williams, Sandra Yarberry, Reta Adams, Rebekah

Warren, Becky Gorham. Front Row: L to R: Donna Harding, Lynett Hill, Debbie Jester, Judy Head, Sherrie Bailey, Elaine Fulton.



—Hope, (Ark.) photos by Virginia Hiscott

Top Row: L to R: Charlotte Williamson, Ann Whitley, Evelyn Snowden, Annette Stewart, Hattie Snowden,

Joyce Ann Johnson. Bottom Row: L to R: Sheila Morris, Sheila Woods, Pam Trevellion Lisa Smith, Debbie Stone, Carolyn Morgan.

This summer Miami Beach and San Diego will host the Democratic and Republican Convention. Thursday, April 13, in Blevins, the Home Economics department held their own

convention. The clothing unit presented their candidates for the Fashion President and her sewing cabinet. They certainly had the best looking ticket and the prettiest platform.

The entire campaign used the Platform: Make America Beautiful—Learn to Sew! Balance the Budget—Learn to Sew! Boycott Paris Originals—Learn to

Sew! Fashion and political history was made. Machine politics was agreed upon as the best part of the campaign.

Equal Rights for Women With Exceptions

By JOY STILLEY
Associated Press Writer
NEW YORK (AP) — I'm all for equal rights for women, with a single exception. I am perfectly willing to give up my rights in one department: going out to get the Sunday papers.

This is a task that must be performed 52 weeks a year, rain or shine and there seem to be 49 rainy Sundays to three shiny ones. Not only do I dislike going out in the rain, hail, snow, sleet or gloom of morning, but I am prepared to admit that the male is more suited than the female to fetching and carrying New York's hefty Sunday news print. Of course, going to the corner

stationery store to purchase the papers is a minor effort compared with the major problem of getting them read.

By means of a well-researched system, a precise time schedule, a course in speed reading and a 14-hour shift I have managed to eyeball my way through the three massive newspapers we regularly buy on what should be a day of rest.

But now, a Long Island paper has started a Sunday edition, which complicates my modus operandi. The first decision I was faced with upon this newcomer's appearance was where to fit it into the routine. Should I read it first? Should I sandwich it in between Paper A and Paper B and upset a succession

of many years' standing? Should I save it for the finale?

When to read it, however, is not as pressing a question as how to get it read at all. In the past I have barely managed to find time to prepare lunch between the travel and entertainment sections of one paper and dinner between the magazine and week in review of another.

There are several possible solutions: 1. get an early start by buying some of the papers Saturday night; 2. read the news in one paper, the editorials in another, the columns in a third and the comics in the fourth; 3. skip the news and read only the ads; 4. don't read them at all but use them in weight-lifting exercises, since those four papers weigh over 12 pounds

The trouble with the last alternative is that when I have achieved equality with my husband in the muscle department he may insist that I go out and get the Sunday papers myself.

Hal Boyle is ill

To Bring Back Moon Rocks

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla. (AP) — The Apollo 16 astronauts plan to bring back to earth about 200 pounds of moon rock and surface material, adding to the total of 384 pounds collected by the Apollo 11, 12, 14 and 15 crews.

Apollo's load will be the first collected from a lunar mountainous region.

Rain Is Forecast

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Rain was in the forecast for late today and tonight as a deep low pressure center, located early today over the Texas Panhandle, moved closer to Arkansas.

The National Weather Service said a cold front trailed from the Texas low southward into Mexico. The Weather Service said the low should reach the western portion of the state by tonight.

Some showers and thunder-showers were breaking out today from north central Texas to south central Texas and the precipitation was expected to spread eastward.

The Weather Service said the sky should become increasingly cloudy during the day with overcast conditions prevailing by tonight. Showers or thunder-showers were expected to begin in the western portion of the state tonight and spread eastward by Thursday.

All stations in Arkansas reported temperatures in the 80s Tuesday with Little Rock and Fort Smith recording the highest readings with 85 degrees and Harrison the coolest at 80.

Connally Against Any Tax Reform This Year

By EDMOND Le BRETON
Associated Press Writer
WASHINGTON (AP)

Treasury Secretary John B. Connally's tough stand against tax-reform legislation this year has been met with threats to keep the Treasury on a hand-to-mouth borrowing basis.

Connally said in an interview Tuesday that passage of a major tax-reform bill in 1972 could stymie economic recovery and precipitate another international monetary crisis.

But Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D-Wis., a leader of a group of Democrats sponsoring legislation to close what they call multibillion-dollar loopholes, vowed to keep up the pressure.

The Nixon administration must come to Congress by June for a raise in borrowing authority because of continuing deficits.

In view of the opposition to tax reform, Reuss said, "We will reiterate our position that we are not going to vote for increasing the national-debt ceiling in early June. Any fiscal

bind the administration may find itself in will be their doing, not ours."

Reuss, author of a tax-reform bill with 58 cosponsors, said that if his supporters do not succeed in blocking entirely an increase in borrowing authority, they will try to hold it down to a month's needs, forcing the administration to return once again to defend its economic policies.

Connally said the 1969 tax-reform bill, which cut taxes for individuals but raised them somewhat for corporations, was largely responsible for the business recession of 1970 and 1971.

Connally said he does not think the reformers have the votes to pass a bill this year, and Reuss conceded this is probably true.

"In all honesty, with the dug-in opposition of Mr. Tax Loophole, the secretary of the Treasury," Reuss said, "it looks as though the chances for tax reform are very slight."

But Reuss took strong exception to Connally's contention

that the 1969 bill helped bring a recession.

"The Nixon recession was produced by Nixon policies officially declared bankrupt last Aug. 15," the date the President announced his new economic program, Reuss said.

Connally said politicians talk in generalities of tax reform but that some of the provisions they attack as loopholes are vital to mineral exploration, homeowners, the real estate business, municipalities, charities and the stock market.

Final Mission Scheduled

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla. (AP) — After Apollo 16, only one more flight remains before the Apollo program becomes history.

The final mission, scheduled for launching next Dec. 6, will be commanded by astronaut Eugene A. Cernan. With him will be Ronald E. Evans and geologist-astronaut Dr. Harrison H. Schmitt.

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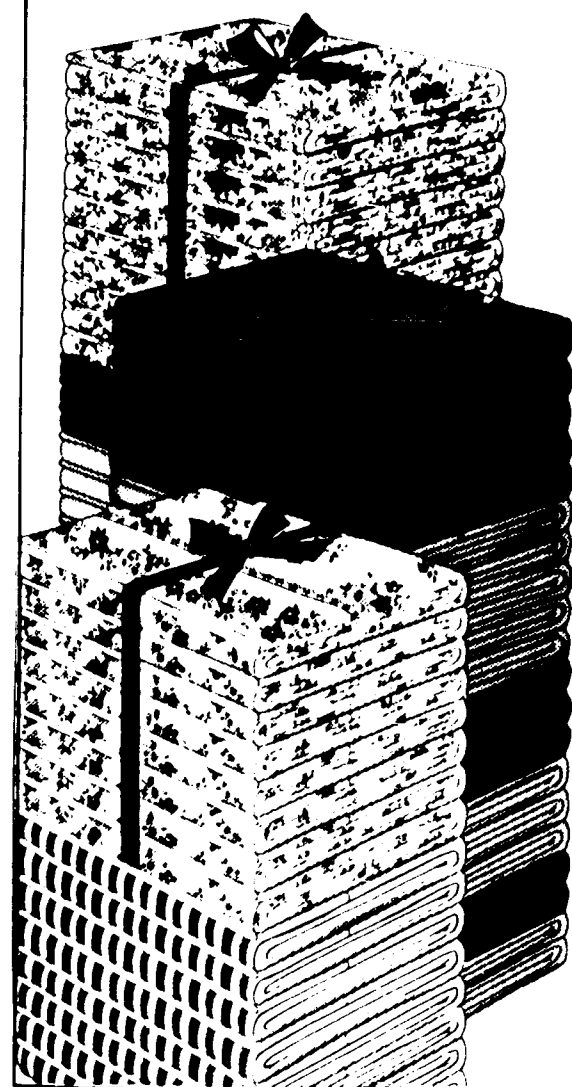
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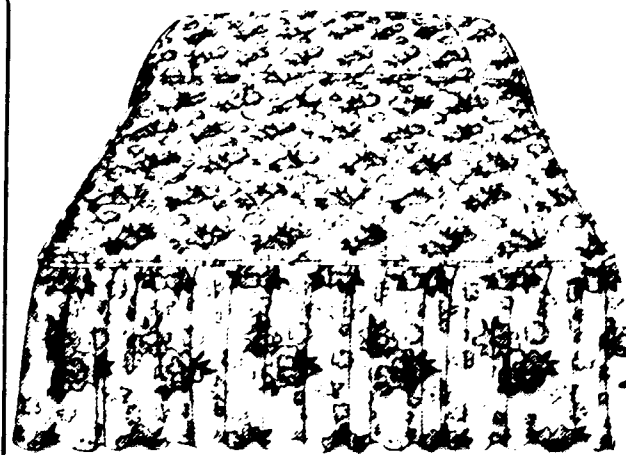
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Full size, reg. 3.99 Sale 3.48
Pillow cases, reg. 2 for 2.49, Sale 2 for 2.22

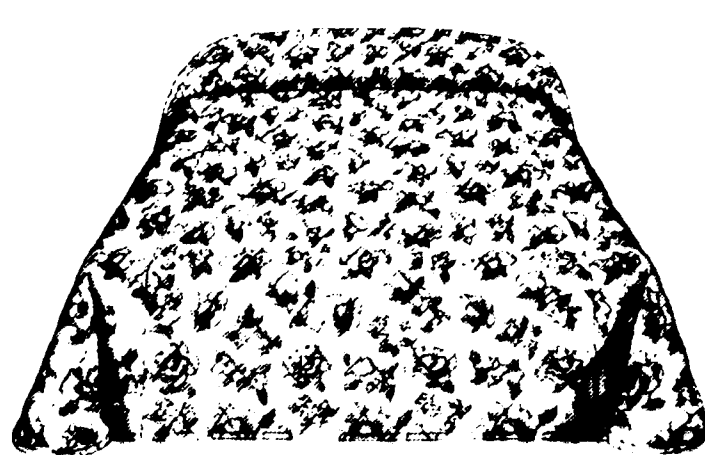


Save 15% on all quilted spreads, in stock or special order.



Sale 8⁴⁹ Twin or full

Reg. 9.99. Diana bedspread of acetate taffeta, polyester fill and backing.



Sale 12⁷⁵ Full

Reg. \$15.00 Flower Garden bedspread. Polished cotton, polyester fill-back.

Store Hours
9 - 5:30

JCPenney
The values are here every day.

Charge It!

Uptown Hope

If It's Worth Buying Or Selling , It's Worth A Low-Cost Ad! 777-3431

All Want Ads are payable in advance but ad will be accepted over the telephone and accommodation accounts allowed with the understanding the account is payable when statement is rendered.

Number of words	One Day	Four Days	Six Days	One Month
Up to 15	1.30	2.70	3.30	9.35
16 to 20	1.50	3.15	3.90	11.00
21 to 25	1.70	3.60	4.40	12.50
26 to 30	1.90	4.05	4.90	14.00
31 to 35	2.10	4.50	5.40	15.50
36 to 40	2.30	4.95	5.90	17.00
41 to 45	2.50	5.40	6.40	18.50

Initials of one or more letters, group of figures, as house or telephone numbers count as one word.

CLASSIFIED DISPLAY
1 Time—\$1.45 per inch per day
4 Times—\$1.30 per inch per day
6 Times—\$1.15 per inch per day
1 Month—\$1.00 per inch per day

STANDING CARD ADS
\$30.00 per inch per month

Rates quoted above are for consecutive insertions. Irregular or skip date ads will take the one-day rate.

All daily classified advertising copy will be accepted until 4 p.m. for publication on the following day, with exception of Saturday's paper, which must be in by noon Friday.

The publisher reserves the right to revise or edit all advertisements offered for publication and to reject any objectionable advertising submitted.

The Hope Star will not be responsible for errors in Want Ads unless errors are called to our attention after FIRST insertion of ad and then ONLY the One incorrect insertion.

Phone 777-3431.

Miscellaneous

4. Notice
PATTON'S AMITY FURNITURE stripping Shop is now open. We can make your old furniture look beautiful. We are located at 504 North Elm. Call us at 777-6875 or come by. We pick up and deliver.

Employment

8. Male or Female
ATTENTION PARENTS! WORLD Book - Childcraft sales representatives WANTED. Call 777-3167, between 5 and 7 p.m. 1-12.

Wanted

13. Miscellaneous
SINGING TALENT, FREE Auditions with leading record company. 817-261-6112.

Articles For Rent Or Lease

15. Apartments-furnished

FOR LEASE AT HILLCREST AND IMPERIAL—1 and 2 bedroom apartments. Central air conditioning. Utilities paid. Call 777-6731.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Adults only. No drinking. 300 Edgewood.

16. Apartments-unfurnished

5 ROOM UNFURNISHED apartment for rent. 709 East 3rd. Call 777-3183.

56. Exterminating Services

Termites Call Allied

For Free Inspection
A.D. Middlebrooks, Jr.
Phone 777-3467

All Work Guaranteed
Insured Contract With
Allied Low Cost Protection

3-20-2mc

23. Miscellaneous
FOR RENT—MOBILE home lots in beautiful LAKEWOOD ESTATES. Drive out and see. Hwy. 67 East, Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Radcliff, managers. 777-8221-777-5520-777-3668.

SPACES AVAILABLE!
KOUNTRY KOURTS Mobile Home Park. Quiet and restful. On Hwy. 174, across from Experiment Station. Contact: J.C. Moore. 777-8202.

24. Mobile Homes
MOBILE HOMES FOR rent at Oaks Mobile Home Park. Hwy. 67 West.

Services Offered

27. Ambulance Service
24-HOUR AMBULANCE SERVICE. Call 777-3334. Hempstead County Ambulance Service, Inc. Air conditioned, oxygen equipped, two way radio. Certified courteous attendants.

38. Instruction
REGISTER YOUR CHILD in school this summer. Pat Bates school of music, 414 South Main. Piano, Organ, Voice, String Instruments. Accept ages 4 and up. Special classes for the handicapped. 777-5431.

39. Job Printing
QUALITY COMMERCIAL Printing-Letterpress or Offset. ETTER PRINTING CO., 983-2634, Washington, Arkansas.

41. Miscellaneous
PIONEER PRINTERS, VILLAGE Shopping Center. Printing, office supplies, office furniture, 3M Photo copiers and supplies.

41. Miscellaneous
SEPTIC TANKS PUMPED out or installed. Digging-backhoe or trencher. Call 777-5200 or 777-2906.

55B. Appliance Repair
Larry Redlich Service

Announces Now
Factory Authorized G.E. and Hot Point service. Regardless of where you bought the appliance. If still in Warranty, there will not be a charge to the customer.

Prompt Service
CALL 777-5764-HOPE, ARK.

41-12tc

4A. Business Opportunity

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
Have Layoffs or Cut-Backs effected your income? Field Enterprises, A Leader in educational sales, is expanding in this area. Complete free training conducted in a location near you. Part and full-time sales Position available.

CALL PRESCOTT COLLECT
887-3827

L-9 4-19-4tc

41. Miscellaneous
ROWE'S LEATHER. Hand made saddles, saddle repair, chaps, bridles, blankets, spurs, belts, billfolds, holsters. 777-8216.

47. Rug Cleaning
HANDYMAN TO DO MINOR home repairs, carpentry, locks, paneling, cabinet making and painting. Call 777-6418 after 5 p.m. Bill Sargent. 4-11-imp

47. Rug Cleaning
CARPET AND BRAIDED rugs cleaned. For free estimation phone 777-4670 or see Curtis Yates.

47-1f

47-1f
CARPETS AND LIFE TOO can be beautiful if you use Blue Lustre. Rent electric shampooer \$1. Home Furniture.

47-1f
DIAMONDS ARE A girl's best friend—until she finds Blue Lustre for cleaning carpets. Rent electric shampooer \$1. Hope Furniture.

47-1f
52. Watch Repair

EXPERT WATCH REPAIR. Engraving, Gold stamping, Wedding invitations. Becherer's Jewelers, 208 S. Main. Call 777-3501.

4-18-4tc

For The Home

53. A. HOME REMODELING

HOUSE LEVELING, FOUNDATION work, skills, piers, girders installed. 20 years experience. Free estimates anywhere. Gold Banner construction. Call collect—214-838-6409. Texarkana or Rt. 9, Box 702.

4-12-imp
HOME REMODELING CO.—Roofing, Paneling, roof repair, house leveling, new addition, 20 years experience. Call day or night. Free estimate. 777-6443.

4-10-1mc

78. Miscellaneous

Spring Time IS FLY-TIME, TOO.....

WE REPAIR
• Window & Door Screens
• Replace Broken Window and Door Glass
• Custom Made All Aluminum:
• Window Screens • Awnings
• Storm Doors
• Storm Windows

WE SELL
• Window Screens • Awnings
• Storm Doors
• Storm Windows

Headquarters, Too, For
• Plate Glass • Store Fronts
• Window • Mirrors
• Picture Framing

Glass Shop, Inc.
Jack Lowe, Pres.

111 W. Front
3-22-1f

91. Produce

91. Produce

WATERMELONS.....Lb. 10'

Fresh TOMATOES.....4 Lb. '100

Campbell's Grade A MILK.....Gal. '100

Fresh Strawberries

Russell's Curb Market
777-9933 901 W. THIRD
4-18-2tc

4-18-2tc

55B. Appliance Repair
CALL LARRY REDLICH for all appliance repair, including air-conditioning, refrigeration, heating, washers and dryers. 777-5764. 4-11-1f

59. Miscellaneous
SINGER SEWING MACHINE Service, also repair any make or model. Free estimates. Call D. O. Hinkle, Fabric Center. 777-5313.

4-3-f
KIRBY VACUUM CLEANERS. Sales-Service Authorized dealer. Repair all brands. Phone 777-8311. C. M. Brown.

4-12-imp
SEWING MACHINES SERVICED. All brands. Approved Singer dealer. Scissors sharpened 50c. Phone 777-8311. C. M. Brown.

4-12-imp

Articles For Sale

71. Cars or Trucks

WANTED—Late model used cars and pickup trucks. See James Gaines or J. B. Ingram, Jr. Phone 777-6100.

4-2-f

4. Notice

Sandal Special

2 Pr. For \$5.00

ALSO

Ladies Shoe Sandal \$6.00

Dale's Discount Shoes

Downtown—Hope

4-19-1tc

4. Notice

4. Notice

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76. Insurance
INSURANCE-HOSPITAL-SAVINGS-Rent and Grocery Contracts. Free information. No obligation. Phone 777-8311. Harmony Insurance Agency. 4-12-1mp

78. Miscellaneous
STEREOS—TAPE PLAYERS—Color TV-Sales-Service. Terms or Cash. Phone C. M. Brown. 777-8311.

4-12-1mp
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER plants in individual Peat Pot. State inspected. Good assortment of new varieties, including the new Arkansas tomatoes—TRAVELER.

4-17-6tc
Crepe Myrtles and Day Lillies. Wright's Green House, one mile from Rocky Mound. Follow sign. 777-4465.

4-17-6tc

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79. B. Real Estate
180 ACRES. NO IMPROVEMENTS. 7 miles southeast of Hope, \$175.00 acre. Ray Jones Real Estate, 4801 East Belknap, Ft. Worth, Texas 76617 or phone 1-817-831-1244.

4-18-6tp
40 ACRES ONLY \$2,800. Near Ft. Smith, Crawford County (the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 9, township 12 north range, 30 west). See Ray Jones Real Estate, 4801 East Belknap, Ft. Worth, Texas 76617. 817-831-1244.

4-17-6tc

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BACK HOME to California is the next move planned by presidential adviser Robert Finch. The former Health, Education and Welfare secretary intends to resume private law practice before a probable future try for a Senate seat from his home state.

Political Candidates

The Star has been authorized to announce the following are candidates for public office subject to action of the Democrat Primaries:

For Prosecuting Attorney
NORMAN M. SMITH
DAMON YOUNG

For Tax Assessor
LILE EASTERLING
JERRY H. GARRETT

For County Clerk
DEE TURNAGE McMURROUGH
MRS. PATHOUSE

For County Judge
CARTER SUTTON
PERRY H. HENLEY
FINIS ODOM

For County Treasurer
HARRY HAWTHORNE

For Circuit Clerk
JIM COLE

For Coroner
J.T. HONEYCUTT

For Sheriff
HENRY SINYARD

For Representative
LARRY S. PATTERSON

LEGAL NOTICE

LEGAL NOTICE

TO: ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN AND Robert Lee Copeland (Father) Clarissa D. Copeland (Mother) OR Chloe L. Copeland

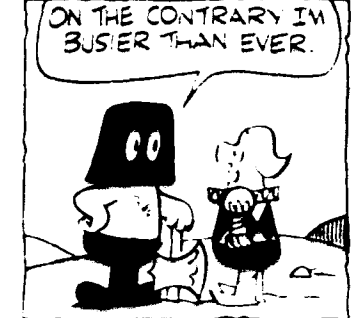
WARNING ORDER

Take notice that on the 30th day of March, 1972, a petition was filed by John Robert Graves, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, in the Juvenile Court of Hempstead County, to have a certain (child) named Chloe L. Copeland declared a dependent and neglected child and to take from you the custody and guardianship of said child and to appoint for said child some suitable person as her guardian or to place said in some suitable institution or home in this state for the care and guardianship of dependent children. Now unless you appear within twenty days after the date of this notice and show cause against such application, the petition shall be taken as confessed and the decree granted.

Dated 3-30-72
Mrs. Pat House
County Clerk
Hope, Arkansas

April 5, 12, 19, 26; 1972

SHORT RIBS



WIN AT BRIDGE

Beating Bad Trump Break

NORTH 19			
75	75	75	75
8752	8752	8752	8752
KQ43	KQ43	KQ43	KQ43
65	65	65	65
WEST			
10862	10862	10862	10862
KQ	KQ	KQ	KQ
9652	9652	9652	9652
1083	1083	1083	1083
EAST			
Q9	Q9	Q9	Q9
A109643	A109643	A109643	A109643
8	8	8	8

SIDE GLANCES

By GILL FOX



Precipitation

Answer to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS

1 Frozen raindrops

5 Frozen water vapor

9 Add up

10 Vaporous

12 Tropical fruit

13 Asian wild ass

15 Single thing

16 Cut hay

18 Burmese Mongoloid

19 Roster

21 Pub drink

22 Ravine

23 Italian city

24 Indian weight

25 Feminine suffix

26 Behold!

28 Took a seat

30 Lords (ab.)

32 Pronoun

33 Being (Latin)

36 Deep hole

39 Nerve fiber network

43 Having wings

44 Over (poet.)

45 Stupely

46 Unit of reluctance

47 Agent (suffix)

48 Blackbird

49 Citrus fruits

52 Platted

55 Stupid (Sp.)

56 Escutcheon borders

57 Promontory

58 Beams

DOWN

1 Trustworthy

2 Indonesian of

3 Mandarin

4 Beasts of burden

5 Rains

6 Convent member

7 Tumor (suffix)

8 Small peruke

9 Ancient Egyptian city

11 Distributed cards

12 Tree trunk

14 Vex (coll.)

17 Spanish cheer

20 Bank employee

22 Hinders

27 Alleged force

29 Part of 'to be'

31 Those betrothed (pl.)

33 British nobleman

34 Frozen rain

35 Large edible fish

37 Noun suffix

38 Small earthquake

40 Storehouses

41 Melodies

42 Wife of Geraint

50 Native metal

51 New paragraphs (ab.)

53 Constellation

54 Layer

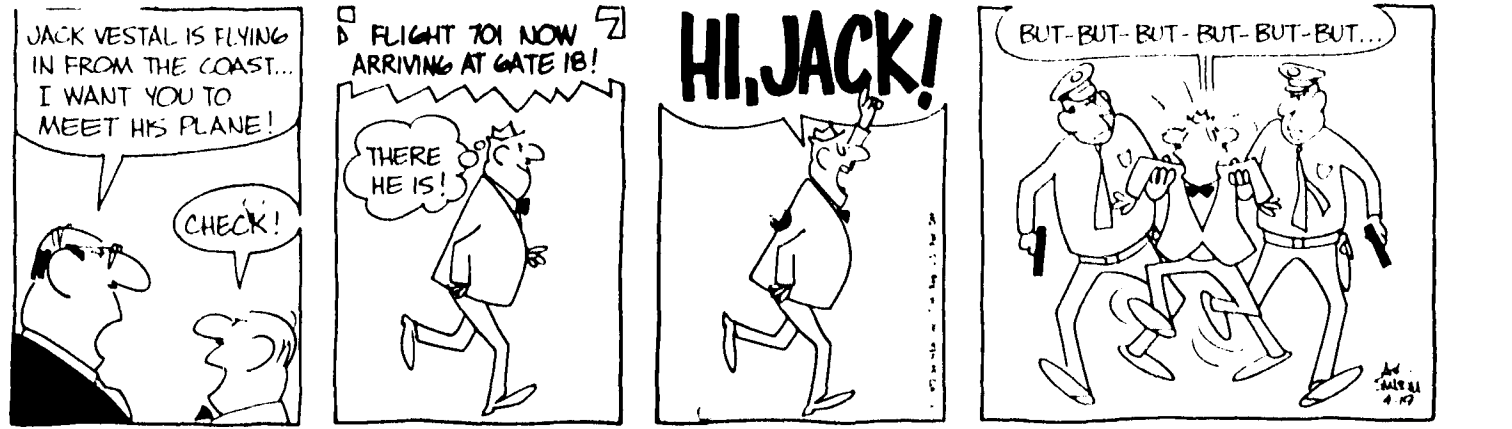
FLASH GORDON

By DAN BARRY



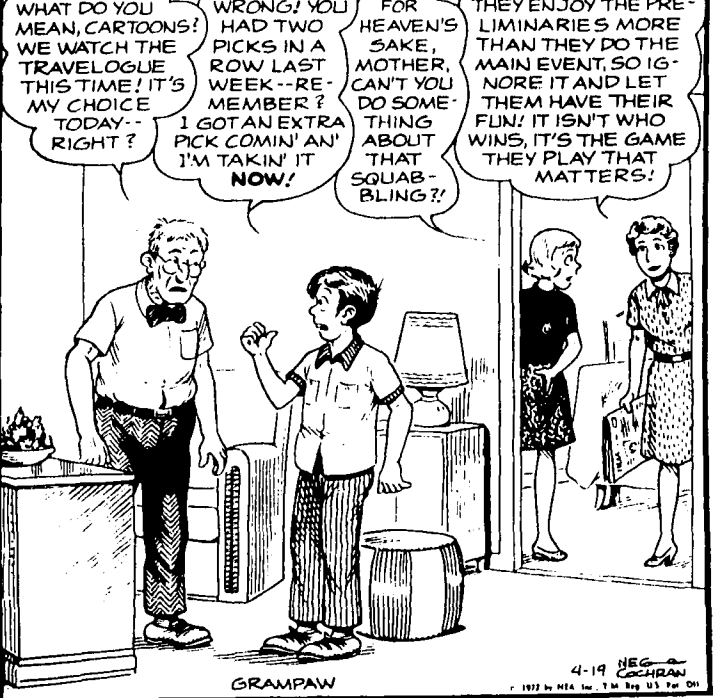
THE BORN LOSER

By ART SANSON



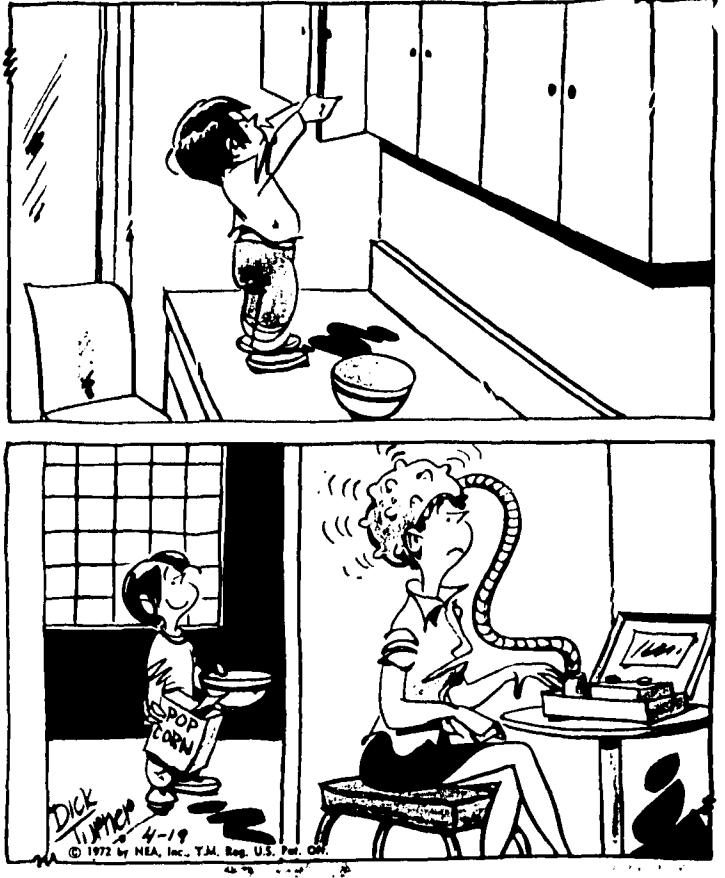
OUT OUR WAY

By NEG COCHRAN



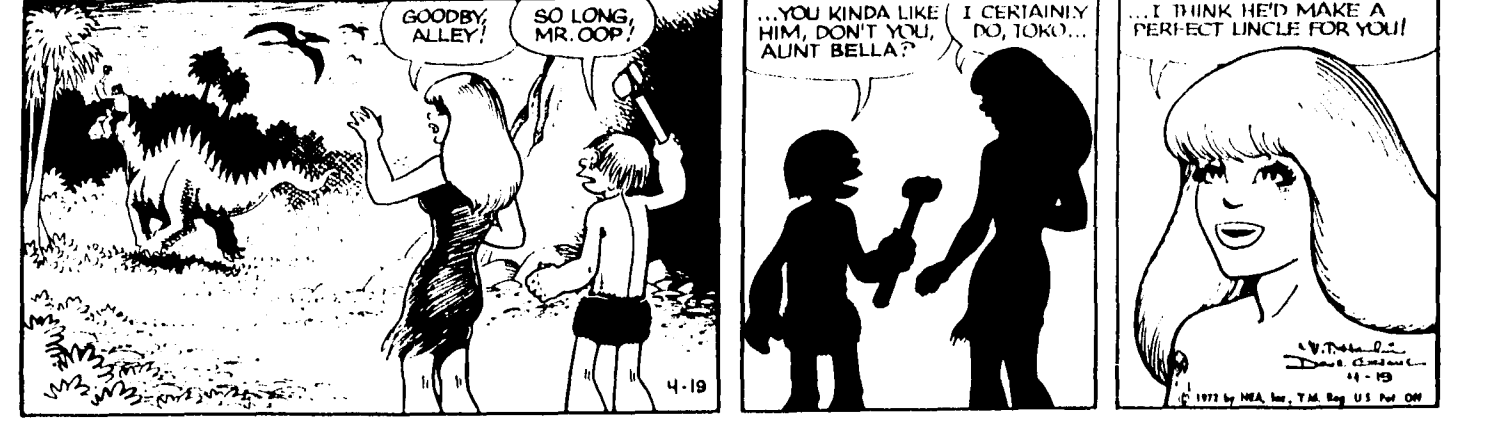
CARNIVAL

By DICK TURNER



ALLEY OOP

By V. T. HAMLIN



OUR BOARDING HOUSE

By MAJOR HOOPLE



QUICK QUIZ

Q—What are the traditional names of the three Wise Men associated with the Nativity?
A — Melchior, Balthasar and Gaspar.

Q—How long is the year on the planet Uranus?
A—Uranus takes 84 years and 4 days to complete one revolution about the sun.

Q—What is the minimum age for naturalization in the United States?
A — An alien must be at least 18 years old.

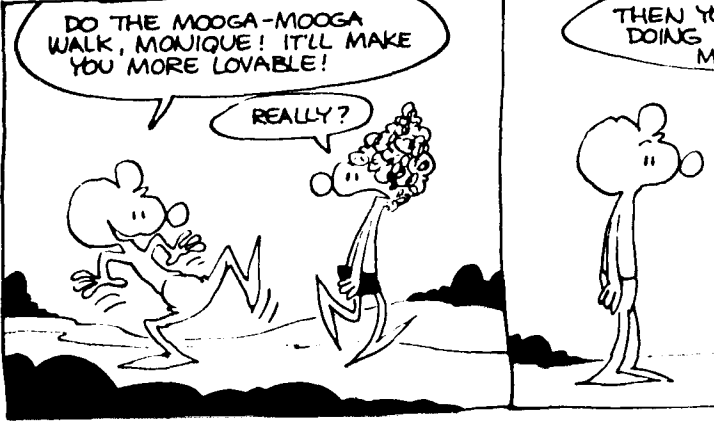
CAPTAIN EASY

By CROOKS & LAWRENCE

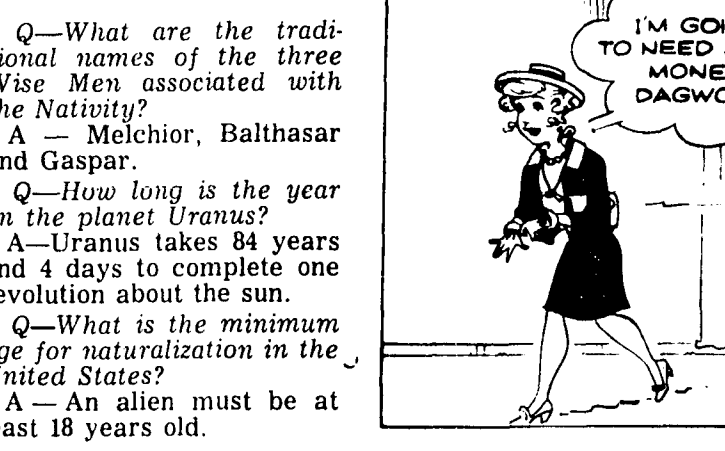


EEK & MEEK

By HOWIE SCHNEIDER

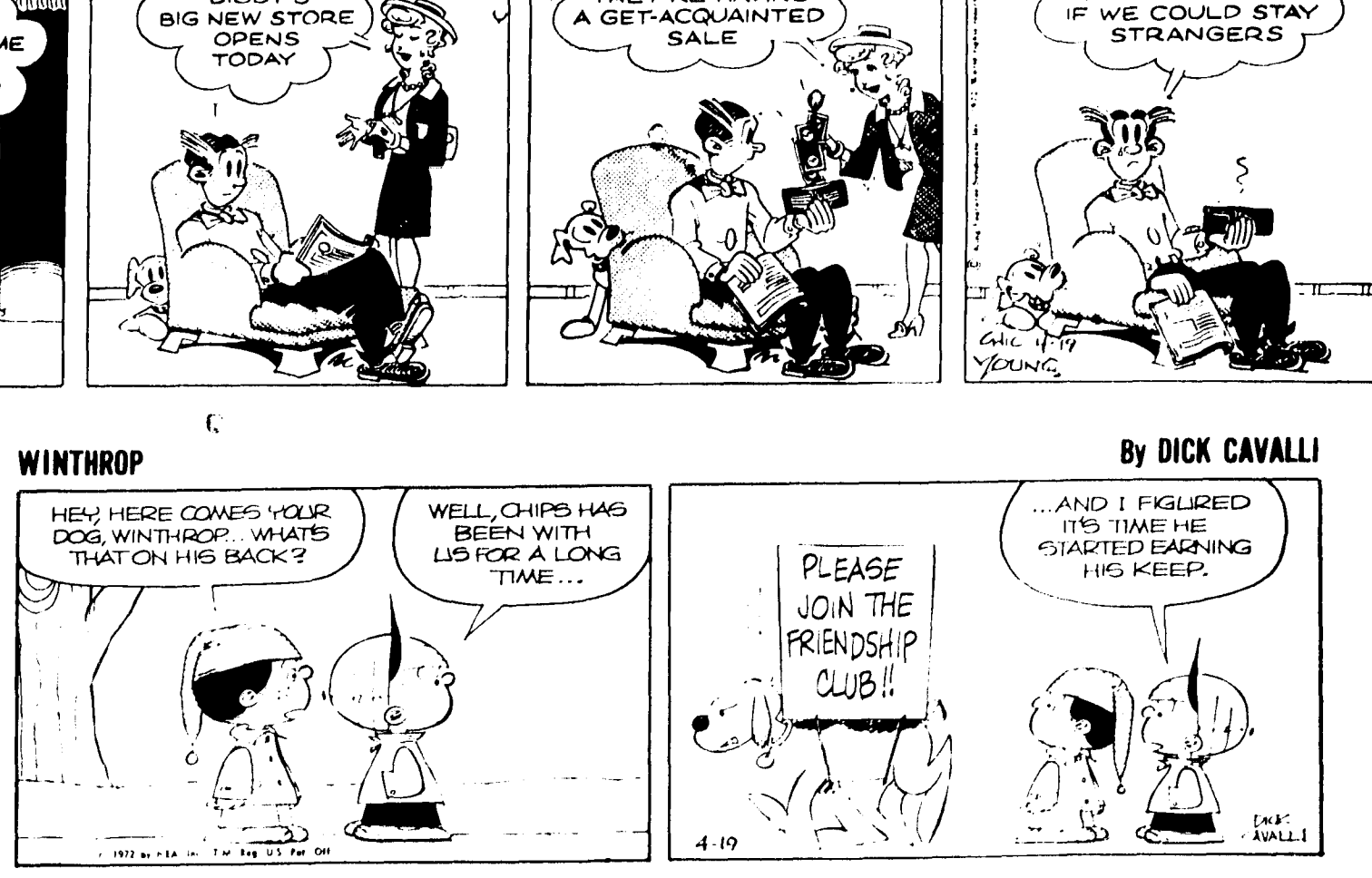


BLONDIE



WINTHROP

By DICK CAVALLI



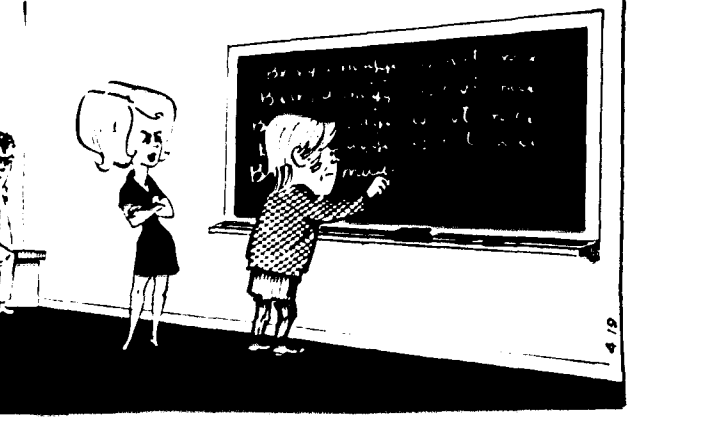
THE BADGE GUYS

By BOWEN & SCHWARZ



CAMPUS CLATTER

By LARRY LEWIS



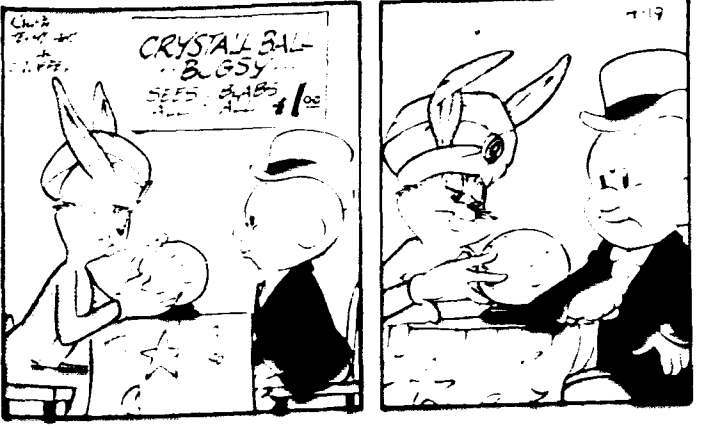
PRISCILLA'S POP

By AL VERMEER



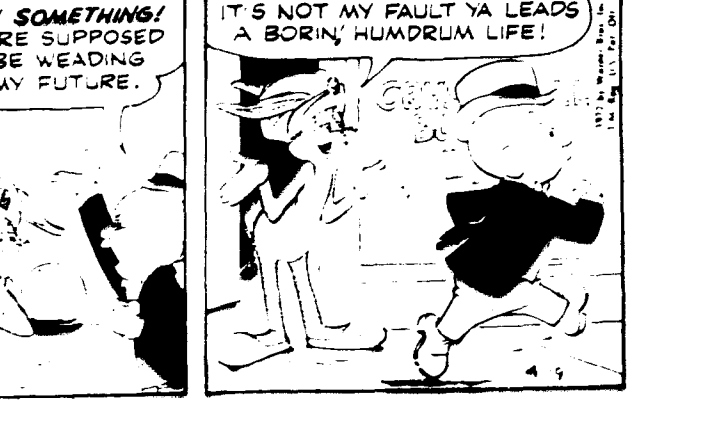
BUGS BUNNY

By WEIMDAHL & STOFFEL



THE BORN LOSER

By ART SANSON



THE BORN LOSER

By ART SANSON



Jet Plane Crashes

SPIRO, Okla. (AP) — Two members of the Arkansas Air National Guard escaped major injury Tuesday when their RF101B jet trainer crashed in a plowed field near here. The pilot and copilot had bailed out about four miles from the crash site.

Capt. William Womble, the pilot, and Lt. Col. Joe Jamell Jr., both of Fort Smith, Ark., were aboard the two-seat trainer. Womble suffered a slight back injury in parachuting from the jet.

They were members of the 188th Tactical Reconnaissance Group of the Arkansas Air National Guard.

They were on a routine training flight when Womble radioed in that there was a malfunction in the landing gear and that the plane would have to be ditched, according to a spokesman for the guard.

Youth Wins Daily-Double

GRAND ISLAND, Neb. (AP) — Eleven-year-old Joel Wacholz is \$214 richer because he picked up a daily-double ticket he spotted among the many discarded tickets at the Fanner Park race track.

Joel carried it in his pocket for a while before he showed it to his father who had taken him to the track Saturday and learned the ticket was on the winning combination.

Joel bought himself a stop watch and a small toy and deposited the rest of the money in a bank.

The Negro Community

By ESTHER HICKS — Phone 777-4678 or 4474

Calendar Of Events

The young adults of Bethel A.M.E. Church are asked to meet today (Wednesday, April 19) at 6:00 p.m. instead of at 5:00 p.m. as previously scheduled.

AME Laymen Set Date of Meeting, Name Speakers

Speakers were announced recently for the 12th Episcopal District AME Laymen's Organization Annual Meeting to be held June 8-9 at Avery Chapel AME Church, Oklahoma City. Dr. Robert H. Alexander is the host pastor; W.L. Gracy, Host President.

The Reverend William H. Hunter, Presiding Elder of the Camden District of the Central Arkansas Annual Conference was selected to bring the "Keynote" sermon at the initial worship services.

Dr. Hunter, Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees at Shorter College, is an outstanding aspirant for the AME Bishopric at the 1972 General Conference to be held in Dallas, in June. He is the endorsed candidate of the 12th Episcopal District, having been selected by both ministerial and lay delegates during a planning council held at Visitors Chapel AME Church, Hot Springs, January 25, 1972.

Speaking at the Annual Banquet to be held at 8:00 p.m. June 8, will be Oley L. Griffin, President of Shorter College. Mr. Griffin has been connected with Shorter College for the past 20 years, and was named President March 17, 1972 after serving as acting President for five months.

Bishop D. Ward Nichols, Presiding Bishop of the 12th Episcopal District, will give the Communion Sermon and will officiate at Holy Communion service on Friday, June 9, which climaxes the Annual Session.

Rucker Clayton of Magnolia, President of the Laymen's Organization said that a Workshop on "Know Your Church" will be held with Rev. Ezra M. Johnson, Administrative Assistant in the Minimum Salary Department of the AME Church and Mrs. Elnora Riley, a member of Ward Chapel AME Church, Muskogee, Oklahoma, as resource person.

An informed source said that this meeting will be of most importance, as the laymen will discuss the various issues affecting the church that will come before the General Conference to be acted upon and laymen from AME Churches in Arkansas and Oklahoma are expected to attend in large numbers.

Mrs. J.V. Brownfield of Little Rock, Director of Lay Activities for the Organization will be the director of the workshop sessions, assisted by Mrs. E.L. Hicks of Hope, President of the West Arkansas Conference Laymen's Organization.

Lion Club Speaker



DR. JAY W. FREDRICKSON

Hope Lions heard an address Monday at the Town and Country that emphasized progress in Hempstead county in recent years.

Judge John L. Wilson of Hope, Trustee for the University of Arkansas, presented Dr. Jay W. Fredrickson, Director Graduate Institute of Technology, to the group.

By way of introduction Dr. Fredrickson spoke of the roles of

higher education. He told how the colleges and universities were influenced by the needs of the area they served.

Of particular interest was Dr. Fredrickson's comments on Hempstead county. In thirty years the population has changed from 75 per cent rural to 45.6 per cent of the county's population centered in Hope in 1970. The whole of Arkansas is 50 per cent urban while nationally the population is 73.5 per cent urban.

Even though the rural population has declined farms are larger and the value of agricultural products has increased dramatically. In 1950 there were 2700 farms with a total product income of about 3 million dollars. In 1969, 27 million dollars produced from 944 farms. During the period 1950-1969 cotton dropped from 34,000 acres to about 800 acres, but during the same period poultry and poultry products increased from 104 thousand to 23 million dollars.

Corn Belt Hatchery handles more than 15 million dozen eggs per year and over four hundred contract farmers with over 14 million layers and producing 13.6 million broilers per year.

In industry, Dr. Fredrickson mentioned the expansion of Permaneer Corporation's wall board plant, their furniture division, the Tennessee Forging facility, the construction of Spears Carpet Mills, Inc., Hope Foods, and Standard Automotive Components, not to mention the older firms who have been here for years.

Employment gains and shifts were discussed and per capita income has increased from \$1,136 in 1960 to \$2,646 in 1969. Hempstead county ranks 13th in estimated size of per capita income among the state's 75 counties.

Dr. Fredrickson concluded by saying that a higher than average per cent of Hempstead county's young people will go to college; 43.6 per cent to the state average of 39.9 per cent.

ASTRO*GRAPH

BY BERNICE BEDE OSOL

For Wednesday, April 19, 1972

Today in general. Domestic activities, family affairs hold the greatest promise of pleasure, reward. Expand involvements to include neighbors. Words to live by today: FAMILY and FRIENDS.

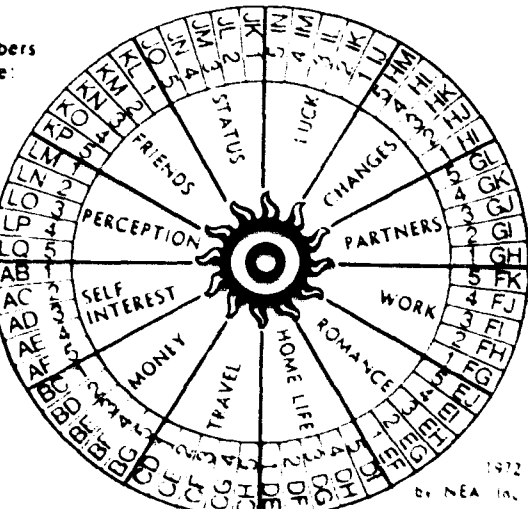
ASTRO*GRAPH divides your horoscope into 12 sections. Match letters under your sign to letters in ASTRO*GRAPH. Adjacent number tells which each section means to you today.

ARIES (Mar 21-Apr 19) AE BD CF DI EH FH GL HI JL KN LN	LEO (Jul 23-Aug 21) AC BC CH DE EG FJ GI HI IM JN KM LP	SAGITTARIUS (Nov 22-Dec 21) AC BF CE DE EI FG GI HL IL JN KP LN
Taurus (Apr 20-May 20) AB BD CG DG EF FH GI HL IL JN LN LO	VIRGO (Aug 23-Sep 22) AB BC CD DE EF FH GI HL IL JN LN LN	CAPRICORN (Dec 22-Jan 20) AF BE CE DI EG FI GL HK IL JN KM LO
GEMINI (May 21-Jun 20) AC BE CF DE EI FG GI HL IL JN KO LM	LIBRA (Sep 23-Oct 23) AF BD CF DI EH FH GI HL IL JN KN LP	AQUARIUS (Jan 21-Feb 19) AD BD CG DE EH FI GI HL IL JN KN LP
CANCER (Jun 21-Jul 21) AE BD CE DI EF FG GI HL IL JN KM LN	SCORPIO (Oct 24-Nov 21) AB BG CD DE EI FH GI HL IL JN KN LN	PISCES (Feb 20-Mar 20) AB BF CD DE EH FH GI HM IL JN KN LO

Check your numbers against this code:

- 1-Excellent
- 2-Favorable
- 3-Average
- 4-Cautious
- 5-Unfavorable

After you have checked each section of your horoscope, add your 12 numbers and check below for forecast of your overall day.



20-30 Your attitude draws others to you
31-39 If you let go you can have fun
40-50 Don't be a stick in the mud

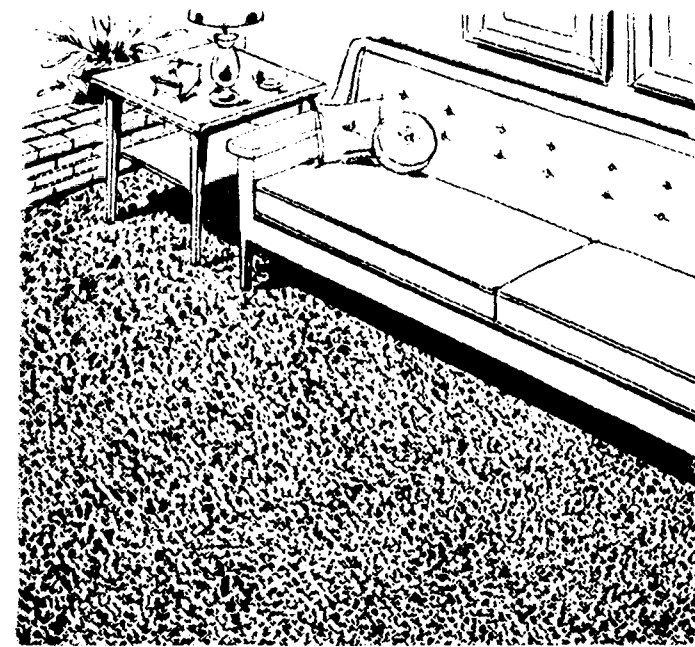


VILLAGE SHOPPING CENTER

HOPE, ARK. OPEN 9-5:30 DAILY



HOME FURNISHING JUBILEE



Springmaid Marvelaire Sheets

Perma Press - new "Gardens" all over
print now at Special Blanket Sale Savings

Twin Size

Flat and Fitted
\$3.99 Value

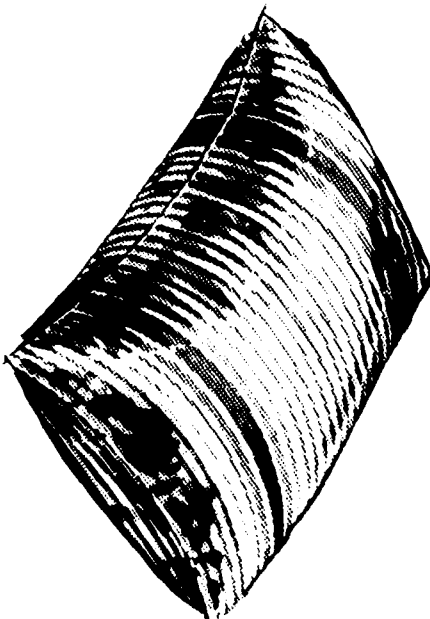
\$2³⁷

Full Size

Flat or Fitted
\$4.49 Value

\$3¹⁷

Matching Cases Only **\$1⁹⁷** Pr.



SHREDDED FOAM

PILLOWS

2 For \$4⁰⁰

80 percent colored shredded
clippings man made fibers 20
percent urethane foam size 21 in
x 27 in.

indoor-outdoor ROOM SIZE RUGS

Regular \$21.99

\$17⁸⁸

You will find shag rugs REDUCED also, to this low
SALE price. We have a larger selection of colors to
match most decor you desire.

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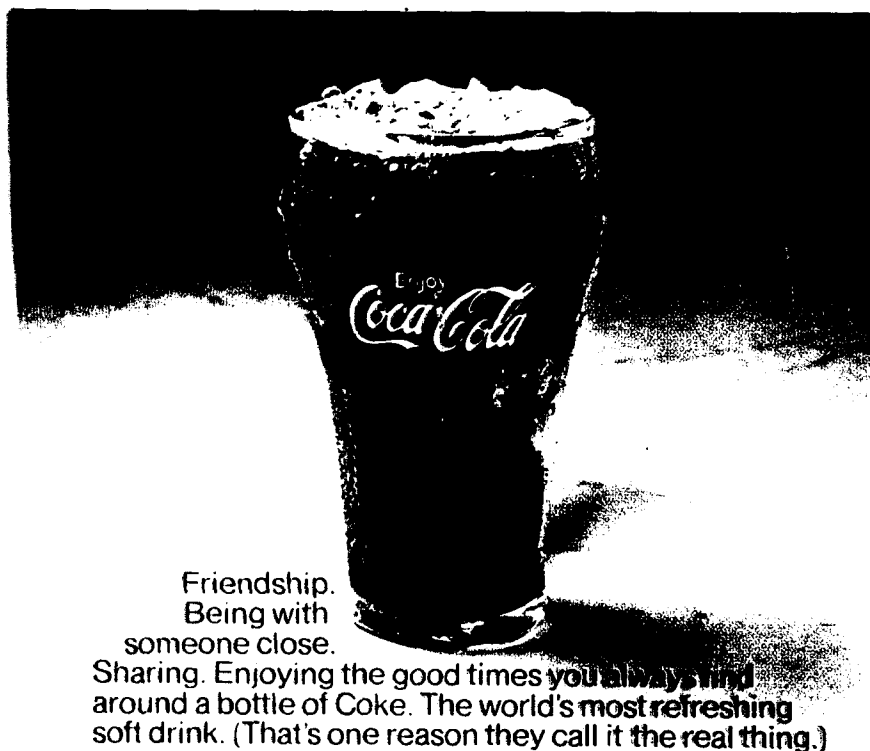
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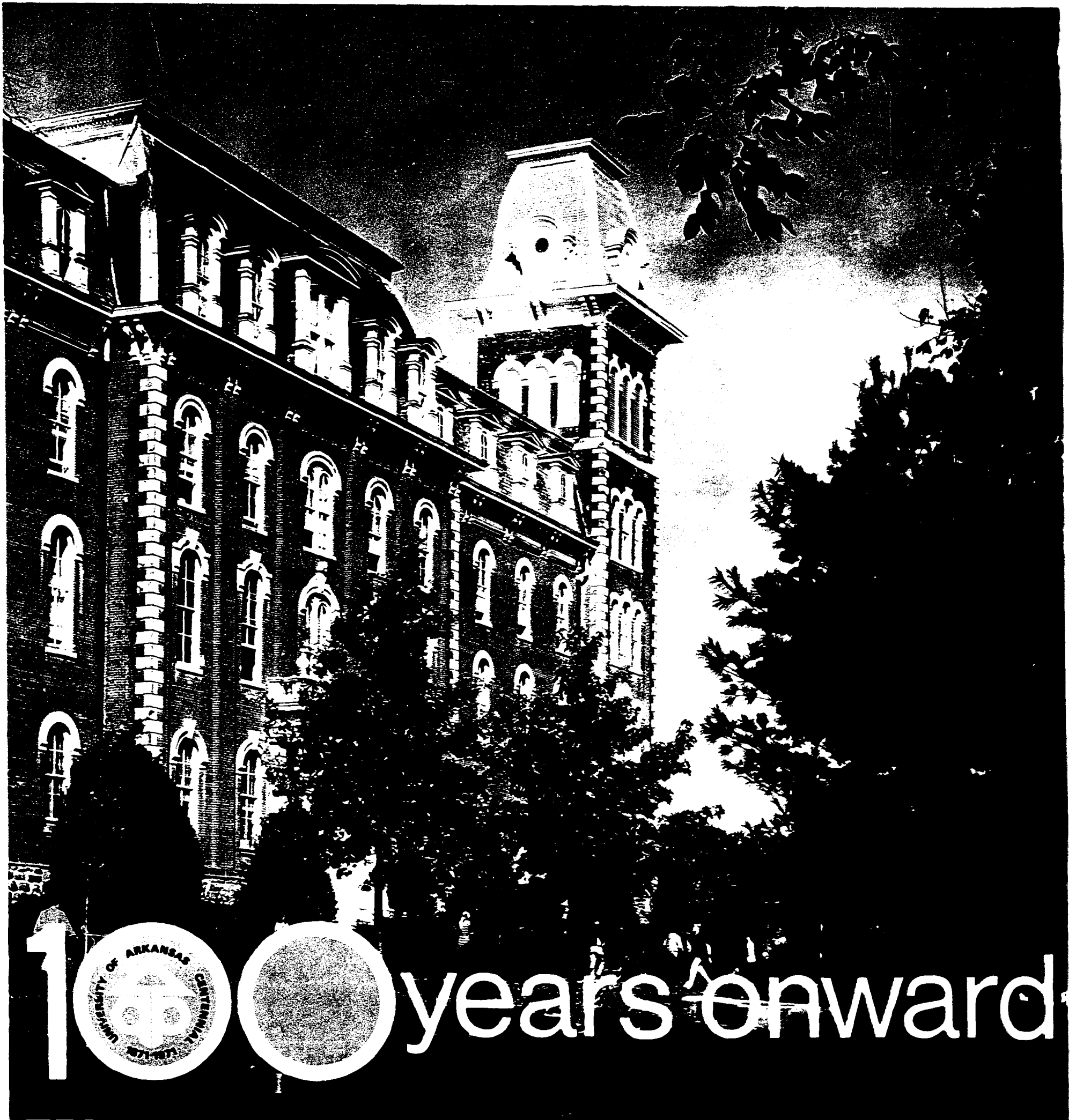
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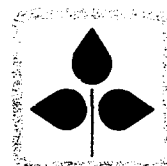
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Editorial and photographic content prepared by the
Division of Information Services of the University of Arkansas



David W. Mullins
President
University of Arkansas

100 years onward...

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS FOUNDATION

This special Centennial newspaper supplement is sponsored by the University of Arkansas Foundation, with the support of the University Development Council and other friends of the University. The University of Arkansas Foundation is a non-profit, benevolent corporation that seeks to advance the University, including all its units, through the procurement of private financial support for the institution, thus providing a "margin of excellence" for higher education in the state.

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On behalf of the University of Arkansas, its faculty, staff, students, alumni, and friends, it is a genuine pleasure to extend greetings to the people of Arkansas on the occasion of the University Centennial.

The University of Arkansas is a people's university. From its very inception in 1871-1872, the University has developed missions of teaching, research and public service of benefit to the entire State. Through the discovery, transmission, and application of knowledge, it is said with accuracy that the University has an impact on the life and affairs of every county, every community and indeed every family in Arkansas; and the University's influence spreads far beyond the boundaries of the State into the Southern region, throughout the country, and even into nations across the world.

The University's Centennial year is unique. However, in another sense, each year has been unique and significant in the life of the institution, and the completion of the first century should only be a reminder that the University's second century should be even more notable in achievement and in service to the people.

The challenges and opportunities which face the University and the State in the next century excite the imagination of all of us. As we look to the future, our goals should be to assist in building a culture of great fulfillment; an economy in which all will prosper; the protection and beautification of our environment; an educational system which will help all of our young people reach their fullest potential; and social harmony in which we all may live in peace and understanding.

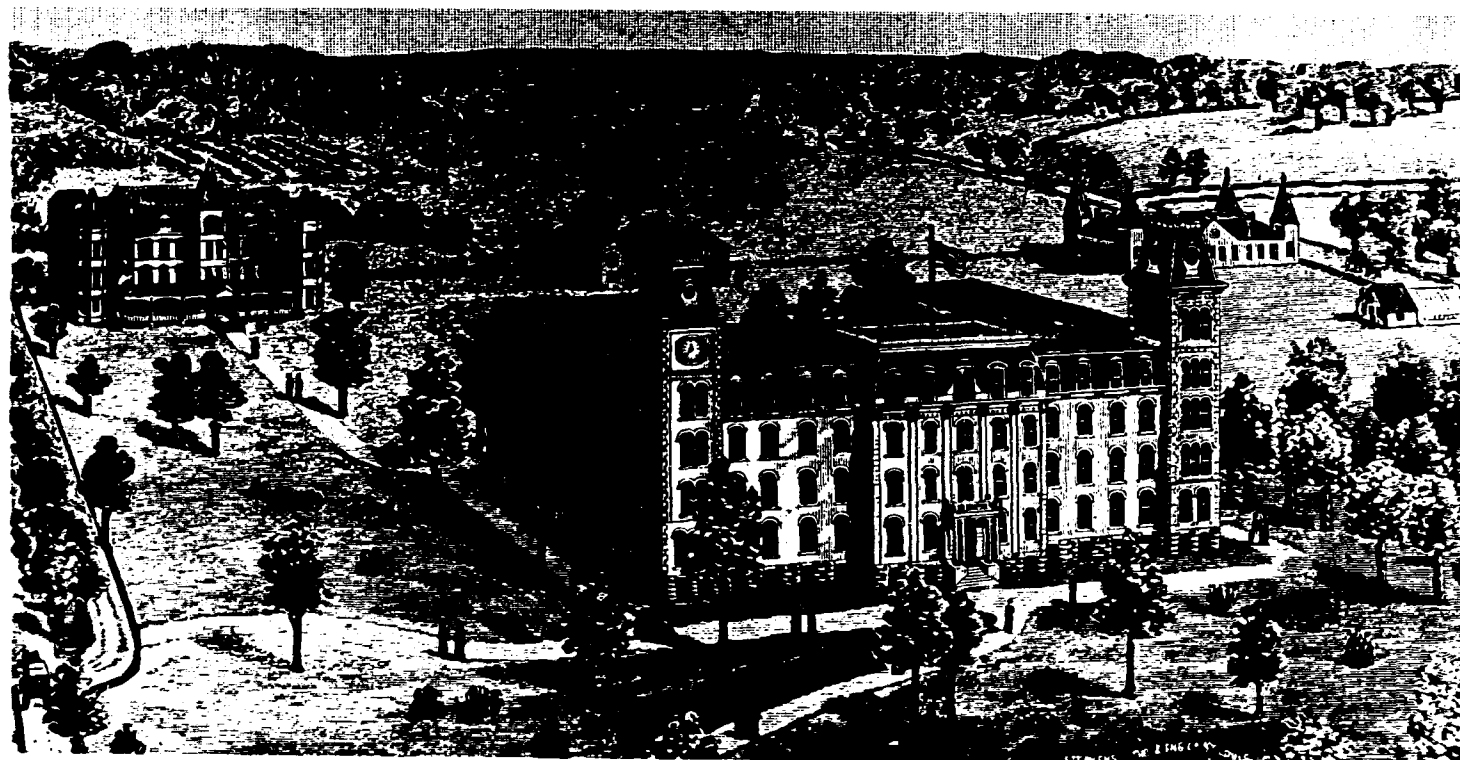
Therefore, we look forward to the next century with high aspirations, just as we look to the past with general pride and satisfaction. While the founders of the University of Arkansas 100 years ago could not anticipate the present stature of the University, they did have in mind the development and continuing progress of a "first class university" which would serve the people with great distinction. This must continue to be our purpose and earnest commitment.

President

David W. Mullins
University of Arkansas



COVER: Old Main, which was believed to be the largest building in Arkansas when it was built in 1877, is a symbolic structure on the campus which will be preserved and renovated through a \$4 million construction program scheduled to start in 1973. Board of Trustees minutes from 1875 reveal that 260,000 pounds of iron went into the building's interior, every pound of which had been cast far away, boated up the Arkansas River, then hauled over the Boston Mountains in ox wagons. 2,500,000 bricks were fired from Fayetteville clay; the brown sandstone for the basement footings and walls were quarried a few hundred feet from the building site; the great timbers that hold the building together were cut from Ozark forests, sawed into shape at the Van Winkle Mill near War Eagle, then hauled through the hills by oxen.



The stylized lithograph above presents a picturesque view of the University of Arkansas Fayetteville campus in the late 1880's. The University has come a long way since then, as the color photos on this page illustrate. The campus is still a tranquil place, where students can find a quiet and shady spot for meditation. But the bustling

activity of the campus between classes makes the visitor aware of the modern pace. Still, tradition is significant; Senior Walk holds the names of all the institution's graduates, imbedded in concrete. Dr. H. E. Buchanan of Prairie Grove, a 1902 graduate, finds his name with his granddaughter, Bonnie Buchanan of Fayetteville, a current UofA student.

The University started here because we believed in it. We still do. We've grown up together and will keep growing: the student campus on the hills to the west, the community campus on the eastern hills. And wherever the graduate goes, he remembers Fayetteville as one campus. We like it that way.

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Arthur Harding

Sam Sheffield

Robert M. 'Dusty' Rhodes

Charles Gray

John M. Rosso

Alumni Association

There must be a starting point, a beginning for everything. That being the case, as we celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the University of Arkansas, one may have wondered then, "Just how old would the institution's Alumni Association be at this same time in history?"

The University of Arkansas Alumni Association is, this year, 94 years old. It came into being in 1878 under the presidency of the institution's third chief executive officer, General Daniel Harvey Hill. During its early years, its members, officers and the particulars under which it operated are at this point almost all but lost. Hopefully, the history of the first years of the Association may yet be turned up.

It was years later, in June 1923, that the Board of Trustees authorized a budget which would be used to hire an executive secretary for the Association. According to the then-president, John C. Futrall, "After a diligent search . . . it was impossible to find for this position any properly equipped graduate who could afford to take the place for the salary that could be paid."

Instead of finding a full-time executive secretary, President Futrall said that Dr. Arthur M. Harding, of the class of 1904, had agreed to continue in the position of Alumni secretary. Dr. Harding, who also served the Association as editor, had primary duties with the University as a professor of mathematics and director of the General Extension Service, an office he organized in 1919.

Dr. Harding carried out his duties with the Alumni Association for more than 20 years. In 1941 he became president of the university and served through the war years until 1947. He died December 21, 1947.

Even though Dr. Harding was not considered a full-time alumni staff member, his efforts made possible a firm foundation that still remains as the basis for today's Association.

It was not until 1947, about 69 years after the Association was organized by General Hill, that the Organization got its first full-time executive secretary. Returning World War II G.I., Sam E. Sheffield, BSBA '42, MBA '52, took up the task of pulling the organization back into being.

Thanks to a member of the faculty, however, much of Sheffield's work was reduced in the load he might have had. W. L. "Uncle Walt" Lenaker, professor of journalism and head of that Department, had, throughout the war, published his famous newsletter to G.I.s around the world. Through this publication, he was able to maintain contact with many of the alumni and a start toward a file was

well on its way when Sheffield took over.

The work was still monumental for the first full-time executive secretary. His goal, as stated in the November 1947 Arkansas Alumni magazine, was to bring the mailing list up to date, publish a monthly publication, organize local alumni groups, and present citations to distinguished alumni at commencement. All of these he did, and when he left the post to return to the U.S. Air Force in October 1949, the framework of a growing and successful organization was waiting for the next man.

Robert M. "Dusty" Rhodes, BA '49, became the second full-time secretary for the Association. He was to hold the post for seven years. Rhodes has moved on in alumni work, first to Lehigh University, then to the University of Pennsylvania and Brown University. In the latter three institutions, he did and continues to serve as alumni editor. At Arkansas he had the dual responsibility of being executive secretary and editor, just as his predecessors did.

It was under Rhodes that one of the greatest agencies to benefit the University was born. In addition to carrying on the programs as set by Dr. Harding and Sheffield in developing the organization and establishing scholarship, Rhodes was instrumental in seeing the formation of the Endowment and Trust Fund, Inc., now the University of Arkansas Foundation, Inc.

His efforts in forming alumni chapters throughout the state and area grew and attendance at reunion and homecoming activities also grew consistently each year. The Distinguished Alumnus and Alumna Program, set up under Sheffield, continued. Another notable achievement credited to Rhodes must be the improvement of the alumni publications. His work at Arkansas was the first to be recognized by the American Alumni Council on a national and district level.

At the close of the 1957 academic year, Rhodes left for Lehigh University, and he was followed by Charles H. Gray, BSE '44, MS '50. Gray had been with the University in several capacities—first as an assistant football coach, then as a staff member in General Extension, and with the registrar's office.

During the tenure of Gray, the Association continued the programs begun under Sheffield and Rhodes. Two changes were notable. An editor was named to a full-time position, freeing the executive secretary from that chore and allowing more time for travel. Secondly, the organization was made an independent corporation.

A second change under Gray was also noteworthy. A full-time assistant executive secretary was named to handle the

duties of a fund raiser and field man. These latter two changes have remained as part of the Alumni Association's structure since. When Gray resigned to take a similar post at the University of Houston, his place was taken by John M. Rosso, BSJ '53.

Rosso has been head of the Association since October 1963. Under his leadership, the organization has made many significant changes in modern alumni work. In addition to the Association's programs, he has directed the Endowment and Trust fund, now renamed and restructured as the University of Arkansas Foundation, Inc.

Probably the most outstanding accomplishments under Rosso have been with the Foundation. Over the past five years, funds raised have exceeded \$100,000. They have been used for scholarships, student loans, departmental grants, and faculty achievement awards—programs started by former executive secretaries.

Under Rosso, whose title was changed to executive director, the Foundation's programs have been expanded to include the Senior Honor Citations to an outstanding senior man and woman student, and the Endowed Chair Program. This latter has been one of the most significant projects ever undertaken.

Another program, still in the planning stages, is Alumni Continuing Education which, with a little imagination, has limitless bounds for the benefit of graduate and former students.

The Association office staff has been increased to nine people. The Alumni Chapter program includes 39 clubs throughout the United States and Arkansas, and the file of former students now contains about 40,000 names.

The successes enjoyed today, however, must be credited in no small part to the preceding executive secretaries each man was privileged to follow. But much credit must go back to the man who for over 20 years headed the Association in probably its most difficult times—Dr. Arthur M. Harding. The farsightedness of his planning and ideals, and devotion to his Alma Mater were factors for the success today. If a motion were needed to back up that last statement, the record would read that it was made simultaneously by four men—Sheffield, Rhodes, Gray and Rosso.

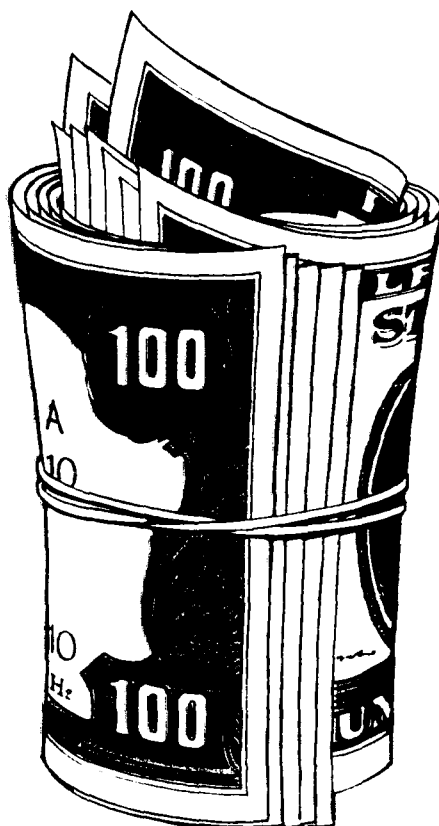
Dr. Harding resigned his association duties to take over the presidency of the University in June 1941. Europe was engulfed in a violent war and the United States was just a half a year away from involvement. In his last official act as secretary of the Association and editor of the Alumnus, he wrote:

"The world needs university educated men and women who have courage, resourcefulness and adaptability. They are the ones who will have to get us out of this mess of treachery and duplicity, war and revolution in which we find our elves. It is to them we turn for that idealism of social and economic justice, of equal opportunity for all, regardless of race, creed or color, of recognition of the individual, of creation instead of destruction. The world needs these young men and women to preserve democracy."

Dean Perry, the former secretary of state, was the speaker at the first homecoming reunion held at Fayetteville in January commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the first students of the University of Arkansas. The board of trustees is at right in photo.



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state sales tax. He gave strong public support to the tax proposal, which subsequently was enacted by the legislature and referred to a vote by the people. Caldwell and his staff again went to the assistance of the state administration in helping to promote a favorable vote by the people. When the electorate approved the tax increase, the University was among the institutions and agencies which received a healthy increase in their operating budgets.

Caldwell resigned in August 1959, to become chancellor of North Carolina State University.

Decade of Expansion

The current University president, Dr. David W. Mullins, has shown substantial enterprise in making urgently needed improvements in the University's programs. He has presided over what has easily been the greatest period of expansion in the history of the institution. As a result, the University has made some of its greatest strides forward under his leadership, despite major obstacles.

A construction program on the Fayetteville campus, since he assumed the presidency in 1960 has included some 20 major buildings plus auxiliary structures costing more than \$35 million. The Fayetteville construction program has been well-balanced in that it has included academic, student housing and student service facilities.

However, it is not alone in bricks and mortar that Mullins has helped to expand the University. Programs of instruction, research and public service all have been

significantly enlarged.

Not has all of the expansion taken place on the Fayetteville campus. The University has added several new campuses to its system in the past several years, including the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, and the University of Arkansas at Monticello, these to be followed in 1972 by the entry of Arkansas AM&N College at Pine Bluff into the University system.

Several important innovations in the academic program have been undertaken under Mullins' leadership. For example, he approved a developmental and experimental unit in the College of Arts and Sciences to facilitate change and adaptation of courses and curricula, a process noted on many university campuses for its resistance to change. He joined the University Senate in recommending to the Board of Trustees the appointments of students to all Senate Committees with the exception of the Committee on Tenure, and the recommendation was approved by the Board.

Mullins has taken the position that public tax support, while most important, is not sufficient by itself to insure the development of a first rate university. Therefore, he established a Development Office and undertook a long range development program to secure private funds in support of the University's operations. Thus, he has contended, will help achieve a "margin of excellence" in the University's programs.

Mullins' prominence in nationwide educational affairs has not been well-publicized in the state, but it is nevertheless noteworthy. He is the president of the

National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, a member of the governing board of the American Council on Education, a past president of the Southern Universities Conference, and a past president of the Southern Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities. He also is vice-chairman of

the Southern Regional Educational Board.

As it comes to the end of its first century of service, the University can take great pride and solid satisfaction in its contributions to the state and its citizens. Even more importantly, it looks forward to a second century of even greater service.

Dr. Virgil Adkisson

Chairman of Centennial Committee

Dr. Virgil W. Adkisson, the University of Arkansas Centennial Director, has performed superlatively in guiding the year-long Centennial observance.

Dr. Adkisson is Dean Emeritus of the University's Graduate School and has been associated with the University for 42 years. This not only makes him one of the longest tenured members of the faculty, but also has eminently qualified him for a perceptive understanding of the University's history and traditions in carrying forward the Centennial activities.

"The discovery of so many significant things in our University's past has been my greatest experience as chairman of the Centennial Committee," Dr. Adkisson said when he was asked about the most interesting part of his duties as director of the University of Arkansas' Centennial observance.

"I like the expression, which I have used on my stationery, 'A tribute to the past and a salute to the future,'" he continued.

DR. VIRGIL
ADKISSON



After teaching in high school and serving as a high school principal, Dr. Adkisson subsequently taught at the University of Pennsylvania before joining the University of Arkansas mathematics faculty in 1930. In 1939, he became head of the Department of Mathematics. From 1940 to 1969 he was dean of the Graduate School, simultaneously serving as coordinator of University Research. In 1966-67, he was acting vice president for academic affairs.

The first two buildings on the University of Arkansas' Fayetteville campus were hastily constructed to accommodate the first students when they entered on January 22, 1872.



HISTORY

UNIVERSITY

OF

ARKANSAS

"There was nothing to start from but a farmhouse and one hundred and sixty acres of land, a hillside surpassingly beautiful indeed, a location the finest in the state, but the soil alone to build upon."

In this manner, the second president of the University of Arkansas described the founding of the University in Fayetteville 100 years ago. And what a century it has been for the University and the State of Arkansas, which the University has served so long, so faithfully, and so well. That small farmhouse has long departed from the scene, but the "surpassingly beautiful hillside" still enhances the beauty of the main campus of the University of Arkansas. Moreover, the contributions the University has made to the educational and economic development of Arkansas are known to every citizen of the state.

In addition to the beauty of the site at Fayetteville, the selection of that community as the location of the University was appropriate because of the interest the people of Fayetteville and Washington County had long taken in the progress of education. However, there was nothing unusual about the emphasis which the people of Fayetteville and Washington County placed on education in the year 1871. Five schools were located in Washington County before the Civil War, the largest number for any county in the state. Indeed, Washington County had one-twelfth of all the common schools in

Arkansas as reported in the United States Census of 1860.

Therefore, no one should have been surprised when Fayetteville and Washington County comprised one of only three areas in the state which tried to secure the location of the University. Bond elections were conducted in these areas for support of the University. In Little Rock and in Pulaski County, the voters rejected the issuance of bonds. So did the voters of Independence County, although the electorate in Batesville approved a bond proposal. However, the amount approved fell far below that which was supported in Fayetteville and Washington County. . . . \$50,000 in Batesville compared with \$130,000 in Fayetteville and Washington County.

Federal Control

Legislation creating the University was passed by the Arkansas General Assembly on March 27, 1871. The establishment of the University resulted also from a federal contribution under the provisions of the Land-Grant Act passed by Congress. The federal government donated land which was sold under the provisions of the Act and, with this action, the University became one of the great Land-Grant institutions that pioneered public higher education on a large scale in this country. Many other nations, including emerging countries, are still modeling their public colleges after the Land-Grant system in the

United States. The University of Arkansas is one of a select group of 69 such universities in America.

The University's status as a Land-Grant institution also is important because the universities comprising the Land-Grant system have uniquely important roles in the educational, economic and social development of their respective states. Then, too, a Land-Grant university has three important functions—teaching, research, and public service. This means that these universities transmit knowledge through their teaching programs, discover knowledge through research, and help apply this knowledge in the mainstream of society through public service programs. For example, the University of Arkansas teaches students in its College of Agriculture, discovers knowledge through the work of the Agricultural Experiment Station, and helps apply knowledge on the farms through the Agricultural Extension Service. Similarly, the University's School of Medicine trains new doctors, discovers new and better methods for preventing and treating disease through a research program, and treats patients in the University Hospital, thus contributing a great humanitarian service to the people of the state.

Purposes and Objectives

What have been the purposes and objectives of the University of Arkansas?

Two of its presidents, one who served years ago and one who currently is serving as head of the institution, have stated these purposes quite well. The late Presi-

dent John C. Futrall described a university and its lofty aspirations in this classic definition:

"What is a University?"

"A place where men and women of all ranks and conditions of society may come to partake of knowledge, in the discovery and conservation of which the universities have for centuries had a primary part; a place for the gathering of individuals aflame with the desire to extend the boundaries of natural science, or to search deep into the humanities, as a means of furthering the happiness and well-being of the race; a place where the technique of the professions may be learned and high character developed; a place where prevail freedom of thought and the right to speak the truth.

"These are our ideals for the University of Arkansas."

Years later, Dr. David Mullins, speaking in the framework of the University's mission and its service to the people of the state, had this to say about its goals and objectives:

"Effective higher education today has these essential ingredients: It must have excellence; it must be well-balanced in terms of the needs of the day; it must have integrity in its intellectual influence and forcefulness; and it must have the ability to grow in its capacity to serve present and future generations."

The University of Arkansas has been striving to become the kind of institution described by Dr. Mullins ever since its founding. One is impressed in his reading of the various published histories of the University by the institution's continuing emphases on excellence, balance, integrity and expansion.

Five Periods

Generally speaking, the history of the University can be divided into five periods of development. From 1871 to 1877 were the years of the beginnings of the University when Old Main was constructed and a mere handful of students and instructors came together for classes. From 1877 to 1894 were the years of a struggle to survive—when financing was so inadequate and faculty so difficult to secure that the young University was frequently on the brink of disaster.

Then came the years of acceptance, 1894-1913—during which the University strengthened its position and developed a strong core of public support among alumni and friends. These were the years when the people of Arkansas started to become more aware of the



When the Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical and Forestry University was founded in 1871, the Fayetteville town square was a busy center of commerce and industry.

University's significant contributions to the state.

From 1913 to 1941 were years of broadening viewpoints. The size and scope of the University's activities were greatly expanded, and its aims and programs directed to broader horizons. These have been called the "Golden Years" during which President Futrall guided the affairs of the University with great distinction.

The years since 1941 comprise the modern era of the University which, in many ways, has been the most challenging and exciting period of the institution's development.

Humble Beginning

But first, let's start at the beginning.

A small frame classroom structure was the first building constructed on the campus and was used initially, along with the original McIlroy Farmhouse. Later, another temporary frame structure was built nearby. The construction of University Hall, known through the years as Old Main, started in 1873 and was completed in 1875. The structure was modeled after the main building at the University of Illinois, the plans for which were drawn by Chicago architects. These plans were destroyed in the Great Chicago Fire of October 3, 1871, and had to be reproduced later at a cost of \$1,000. A history of the University written by Professor Harrison Hale observes that Mrs. O'Leary's cow apparently was not cognizant of the importance of college buildings.

Enrollment grew rather slowly at the University during the early years of its development. By 1873, the University had 256 students, most of whom were preparatory students, but this figure grew to 363 in 1884. It is interesting to compare these figures with the total University enrollment today in excess of 20,000, and an enrollment on the Fayetteville campus alone that exceeds 12,000.

Things were not always tranquil on the campus during the tenures of the first few presidents. Daniel H. Hill quarreled constantly with his faculty and he finally resigned in 1884. Colonel George M. Edgar then became the fourth president of the institution and he, too, found the faculty to be unresponsive to administration actions. A year after Edgar's election to the presidency, the Board of Trustees dismissed the entire faculty with the exception of Edgar. The following

month the Board met in Little Rock and elected a faculty "sight unseen," choosing the new teachers solely upon their applications. Fourteen new teachers were selected in this manner.

The curriculum in the early days was not nearly as extensive as that in effect today. For example, in the catalog for the school year 1888-89, the courses were classified in the following manner: "Agricultural, leading to the degree B.S.A.; Short Agricultural, ending with the soph-

omore year; Mechanical Engineering, leading to the degree M.E.; Annual Training, ending with the sophomore year; Civil Engineering, leading to the degree C.E.; Scientific, leading to the degree B.S.; Classical Course, leading to the degree B.A.; and Normal Course, leading to the degree of L.L."

Original Schools

In 1912, the University was divided into its first colleges. The original schools

were the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Engineering, and the College of Agriculture. The growth of the University since that time, and the broadening of its curriculum, is seen in the fact that on the Fayetteville campus alone the institution now has five colleges and the graduate and law schools. More than that, the University now is divided into five major campuses, the Fayetteville campus, the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, the Medical Center, the Technology Campus and the University of Arkansas at Monticello. In July, Arkansas AM&N will become the sixth campus, the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff.

Athletic Growth

The growth of the University's Athletic Program has also been impressive. Writing in the Alumni Magazine in 1923, W. M. Harrison of the class of 1873 recalled the very early days of sports activity in these words:

"On Saturday afternoons we went out on the Commons where Arkansas Avenue is now located, and played baseball, playing without gloves, masks and shinguards, the catcher taking the ball on the bound, frequently the score being 30 odd to 20 odd."

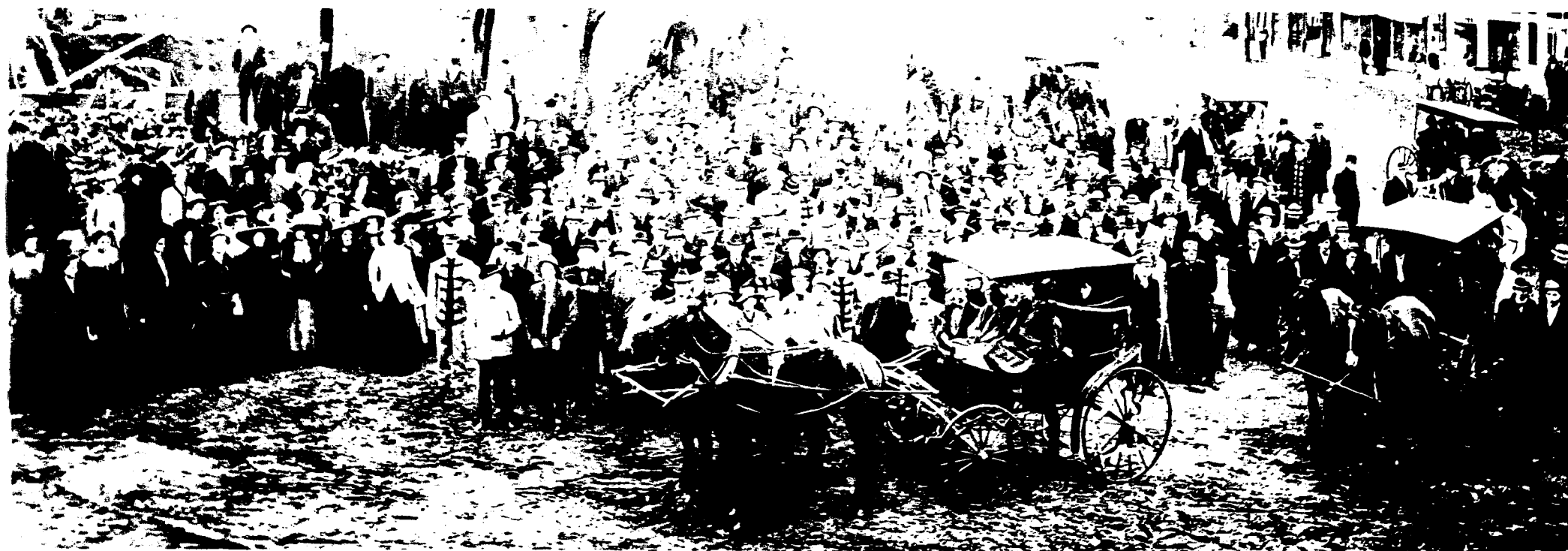
In June, 1884, two and a half acres of the campus were set aside as grounds for baseball and football, but no money was allotted for improvement. Early athletic games were played on the site east of Old Main. A football team was organized in the fall of 1894 with John C. Futrall, the same man who later became president of the University, as manager and coach. The Arkansas team of 1894 played three games with out-of-town teams, winning two and losing to the University of Texas at Austin.

In 1903, Hugo Bezdek, who came to be recognized as one of the great football coaches of the country, came to the University and remained five years. Under his regime, Arkansas teams began to win victories over strong teams representing institutions of the same size. Bezdek had an undefeated season in 1909.

In 1922, Francis Schmidt came to the University and coached for seven years, winning 18 games and losing 16. He was followed by Fred Thompson who coached 13 years, including both highly successful and unsuccessful seasons. Former Razorback greats George Cole and Glen



The first home of the University Medical School was located on Little Rock's Main Street, at the corner of Second Street. The building later became a bank building and the Medical School was quartered for a time in what is now Arkansas' First State Capitol.



The arrival home in Fayetteville of the football team following a big game traditionally called for a carriage procession from the railroad station around the town square and

back to the campus. The 1909 squad enjoyed a victory parade supported by enthusiastic townspeople.

the proper recognition. It was Harding's lot to steer the University through the highly difficult years of World War II. In those years, it was an achievement just to keep the University operating because of the austerity resulting from the war effort. Indeed, the presidency at this time was such an ordeal that Harding's intensive efforts and his conscientious determination in overcoming obstacles undoubtedly contributed to his failing health. He sought to retire in 1945-46 after five years in the presidency, but the Board asked him to stay on for another semester. He agreed, and served until January 31, 1947. He died later in that year.

His successor was Lewis Webster Jones, the first of three consecutive presidents of the University who have achieved wide recognition for their educational and public affairs leadership at both the state and national levels.

While at Arkansas, Jones was responsible for two achievements in areas that could hardly be more diverse—the Health Sciences and the Fine Arts. It was he who provided the drive and leadership which led to the construction of the University Medical Center in Little Rock, a facility whose contributions to medical education, research and public service are recognized not only throughout Arkansas,

but across the nation. The Medical Center was not completed until after Jones left to assume the presidency at Rutgers University, but it remains a monument to his vision and initiative in coping with the health science needs of the state.

It was Jones also who, along with a number of faculty members in the fine arts area, conceived and carried to fruition the construction of the Fine Arts Center. It is said to be the first such center to be constructed by any state university in the country . . . that is, it was the first to contain within one building all of the arts areas, including painting, architecture, music, the dance, speech, and the dramatic arts. Edward D. Stone, a former student at the University of Arkansas who is now recognized as one of the world's foremost architects, was the designer of the building. The Fine Arts Center today is an outstanding example of what good buildings can do in attracting and holding faculty of high caliber. As a result, the University of Arkansas has a widely admired program in the fine arts.

Jones also demonstrated his enterprise in other ways. Several new academic programs were established during his tenure, and these included the establishment of the University's first doctoral programs, both for the Ph.D. and the Ed.D.



Known to many students over the years as the University Infirmary, this building on the Fayetteville campus serves now as the Agricultural Engineering Building.

Following the Jones tenure, the University was under the guidance of Dr. John T. Caldwell, a man of ability and magnetic personality. Caldwell consolidated the significant new programs initiated by Jones, and at the same time, substantially expanded the graduate and research programs of the University. These

programs were initiated in response to urgent demands from the educational and economic sectors of the state. There was no question of their crucial need, but they helped to exacerbate the University's chronic financial squeeze. Caldwell rose to the challenge, and was one of the early proponents of a one-cent increase in the

Parking wasn't a problem on the Fayetteville campus in the quieter days of the '20's; most students didn't have cars, and this faculty parking lot at the south end of Old Main had plenty of room for everyone.



The Razorbacks of an earlier era played football on the site of today's Arts Center, and bleacher accommodations for a hundred or so spectators were adequate. A far cry from the 43,500 capacity Razorback Stadium.

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in the presidency, and during the early part of his tenure he dealt with a financial situation so serious that a committee of the Board of Trustees issued this directive: "That no expenditures from the student, labor or general funds be allowed without authority from the President previously obtained. That for the present and until further notice, the auditor of the University be instructed not to approve requisitions except for matters of absolute necessity."

The directive also specified that the University auditor was authorized to borrow such funds as were needed for running expenses for the University. During the following year, the borrowing authority had to be utilized, and the University obtained enough money from Fayetteville banks to pay student labor vouchers.

In view of recent campus unrest across the country, it is interesting to note the student demonstrations that appeared just prior to, and during the Futrell period. In 1912, an iconoclastic "Underground" newspaper, The X-Ray, severely criticized the faculty and the administration. The faculty, enforcing a rule of the Board of Trustees, expelled 30 student leaders. This led to a sympathy strike of almost the entire student body, lasting from February 27 to March 2, 1912. The Board of Trustees met to mediate the controversy, and passed a resolution repealing the law of the Board under which the faculty acted, and reinstated the expelled students. The X-Ray also triggered a disturbance in 1919 by attacking President Futrell in its columns. He was

accused of being tyrannical, and his administration was declared to be unsatisfactory. The Board met in Fayetteville and in a public session gave full opportunity for support of the student charges. However, they were not substantiated, and both faculty and the student body came to Futrell's defense. At the end of its two-day session, the Board voted to expel three students and to suspend others, as well as to call for the resignation of one faculty member who had allegedly encouraged unlawful activities.

Fulbright's Tenure

Following Futrell's death, J. William Fulbright, at the age of 34, was elected as one of the youngest state university presidents in the history of the country. While he served for only two years, much was achieved during his stewardship. An enlightened tenure policy was adopted for faculty and administrative staff. Emphasis was placed on accelerating the progress of gifted students. The curriculum was further expanded, and the construction program started by Futrell was continued. Fulbright also demonstrated his interest in foreign students by persuading the Board to offer six scholarships to "brilliant and outstanding students from Central and South American countries." This is particularly interesting in view of Fulbright's milestone achievement later in the United States Senate in creating the Fulbright International Exchange Program for Foreign Students.

The story of Fulbright's dismissal as president, and his retribution against




"Farmers' Week" was a big event on the University campus during the '20's and early '30's. Farmers and Agricultural Extension service personnel from throughout the state would gather on the campus in August to hear national agricultural figures, and attend classes on new developments in agriculture and home economics. The visitors would fill all the available dormitory space, and many would stay in tents pitched on the campus.

the man who instigated it, are among the better-known incidents in Arkansas' political and educational history. Fulbright's mother, Mrs. Roberta Fulbright, publisher of the Northwest Arkansas Times in Fayetteville, was a severe critic of the then governor, Homer Adkins. Through political maneuvering, Adkins was able to appoint a majority of the members of the University Board of Trustees. Subsequently, the Board decided by a vote of six to four to dispense with Fulbright's

services, and Adkins temporarily had his vengeance against the Fulbright family. It was not long-lived. A little more than two years later, in 1944, Adkins was one of the individuals defeated by Fulbright in the Democratic Primary for the United States Senate.


The War Years

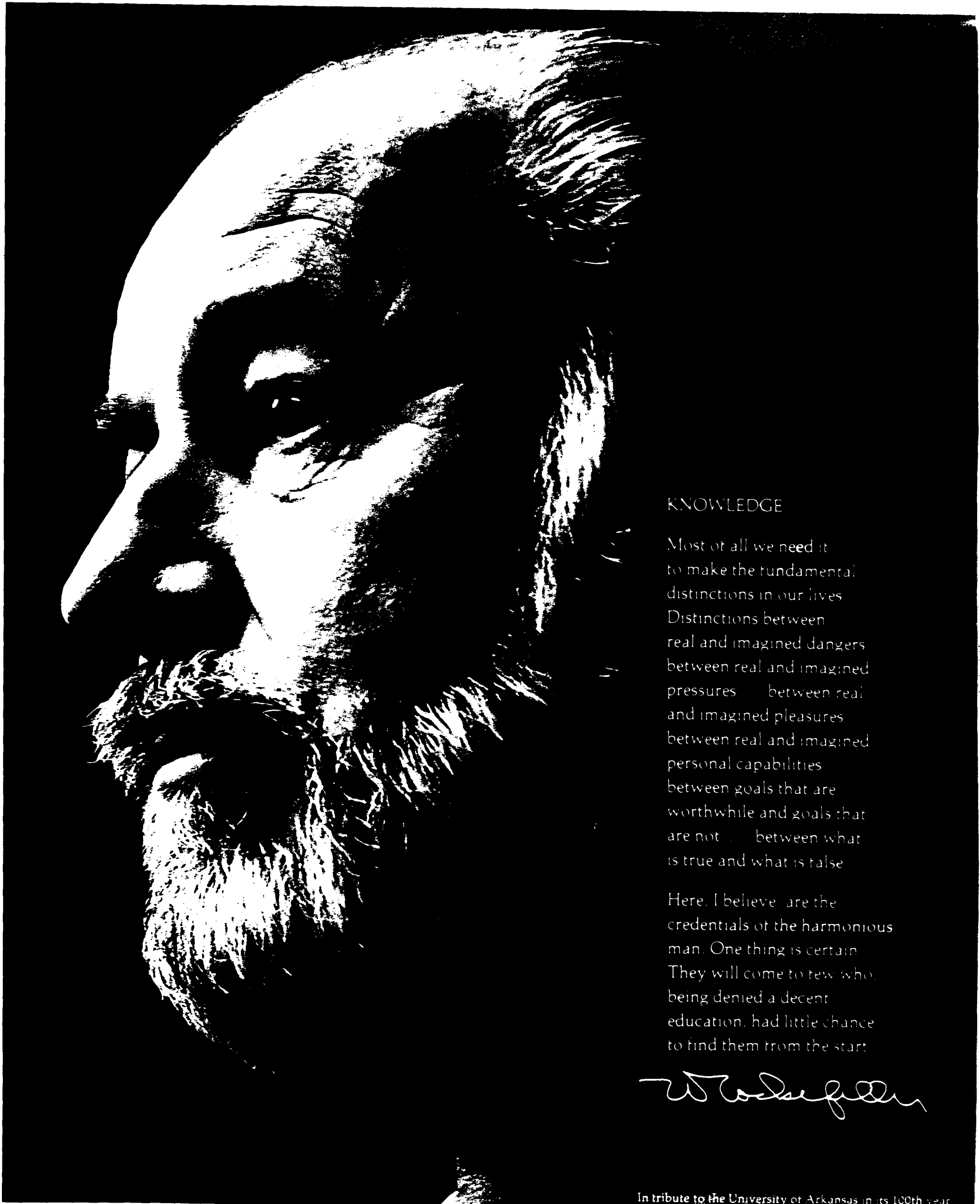
Fulbright was followed by Arthur M. Harding, whose presidential contributions to the University have never been given



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KNOWLEDGE

Most of all we need it
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distinctions in our lives
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real and imagined dangers
between real and imagined
pressures . . . between real
and imagined pleasures
between real and imagined
personal capabilities
between goals that are
worthwhile and goals that
are not . . . between what
is true and what is false

Here, I believe, are the
credentials of the harmonious
man. One thing is certain
They will come to few who,
being denied a decent
education, had little chance
to find them from the start

W. D. Williams



In 1908 the game of football was simpler — and so was the uniform, as modeled by this UofA player, known then as a Cardinal. The Razorback name was adopted for the team in 1910.

Rose were two of the coaches during the World War II years. In 1946, Razorback football entered its successful modern era with the hiring of John Barnhill as coach. His contributions to Razorback football, and the subsequent spectacular

successes of Coach Frank Broyles, are known to all Arkansas football fans.

The University also has an unusually successful record as a basketball power, having won as many Southwest Conference Championships as any other school in the league. In the nine years between 1934 and 1942, teams coached by Glen Rose won or tied for the Conference crown five times.

The renaming of Arkansas players as Razorbacks instead of Cardinals is a story that had its beginning in 1909. Following Arkansas' first undefeated season in that year, Coach Bezdek referred to his squad as "a fighting bunch of Razorback hogs." The reference apparently was an immediate hit for, within two years, students and faculty alike had adopted this nickname for the team.

Military Tradition

The teaching of military science at the University of Arkansas through the ROTC program had its beginning with the passage of the original Morrill Act which founded the Land-Grant institutions. By the time World War I rolled around, there was an officially designated Student Army Training Corps at the University. During the war, the military students were placed under rigid discipline and lived in temporary barracks. Much of the campus was under guard constantly as a military reservation.

Students of the University served gallantly in both World Wars. Twenty-three died in action in World War I and 134 in World War II. Four sons of the University were awarded the nation's highest

decoration, the Congressional Medal of Honor, in World War II.

Like all colleges and universities, the University of Arkansas has enjoyed a number of traditions. One of these traditions, which has been well-publicized throughout the nation, is almost unique. Indeed, only one other institution, Clemson University, is known to have a Senior Walk such as the one on the campus of the University of Arkansas. The names of all the graduates in the history of the University are embedded in this walk which now extends more than a mile on the Fayetteville campus. Better than a

city block of names is added each year. An appealing and rather poignant sight is that of old grads strolling along the walk at Homecoming or Commencement time, searching for their own names and those of former classmates.

"The Middle Period"

The so-called "Middle Period" in the history of the University of Arkansas occurred during the tenures of University Presidents John C. Futrall, J. William Fulbright and Arthur M. Harding.

Futrall served for more than 25 years

(continues page 40)



Service to the public has always been a guiding principle of the University of Arkansas, and what better way to serve the people of Arkansas than help provide a better life for them through education? Early-day Home Demonstration agents of the Agriculture Extension Service conducted classes in methods of food preservation (home canning to most of us).



No room in agriculture?

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True, we can't all be farmers. But agri-business will need more and more talented, vigorous leaders to keep this dynamic industry producing.

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We salute University of Arkansas for its full century of devoted service to the state and for its agricultural education, research and extension programs that have helped Arkansas farming become a billion dollar industry.

**Arkansas Farm Bureau
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Noah Putnam Gates



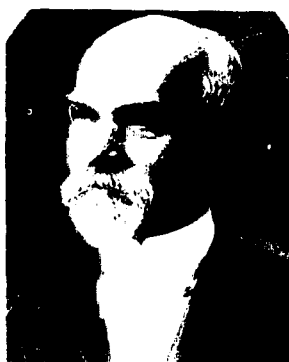
Albert W. Bishop



Daniel H. Hill



George M. Edgar



Edward Hunter Murfee



John Lee Buchanan



Henry Simms Hartzog

Presidents of the University

NOAH PUTNAM GATES (1871-73; 1875-77) — Born in Princeton, Ky., in 1832; attended several colleges but did not receive degrees from any of them; was awarded an honorary master of arts from UofA in 1880; left the University in 1884, died in Little Rock April 18, 1909. In addition to serving as first UofA president, he also was first superintendent of public schools in Fort Smith, Fayetteville and Little Rock.

ALBERT W. BISHOP (1873-75) — Born in Alden, N. Y., in 1832; received a bachelor of arts degree from Yale University in 1853; later studied law and was in private practice before the Civil War. He came to Arkansas during the War, served as adjutant-general and later referee in bankruptcy; was a member of the first Board of Trustees of the University and agreed to serve as president when no one else could be found for the position. After leaving the UofA, he returned to Buffalo, N. Y., where he died in 1901.

DANIEL H. HILL (1877-84) — Born in South Carolina in 1821, was graduated from U.S. Military Academy in 1842. He taught at Washington College and Davidson College, and served as general in Confederate Army during Civil War. After the war, he published a magazine and newspaper before coming to Arkansas. After leaving UofA, was president of Milledgeville College in Georgia until shortly before his death in 1889.

GEORGE M. EDGAR (1884-87) — Born in Union, Va., in 1837, graduated from Virginia Military Institute in 1856. He taught at VMI, at the North Carolina Military Institute and Florida State Seminary before the Civil War. Edgar finished the War as a colonel, taught briefly at Oakland College in Mississippi and conducted private schools for 15 years in Kentucky. After leaving the UofA, he became president of Florida State Seminary, and served on the faculty of the University of Alabama. He died in Paris, Ky., October 18, 1913.

EDWARD HUNTER MURFEE (1887-94) — Born in Southampton County, Va., in

1845; held a B.A. and an M.A. from the University of Alabama, receiving the latter in 1882. He taught at the University of Alabama and the University of Tennessee and organized the Mississippi Military Institute before joining the UofA faculty in 1885. He taught mathematics and logic for two years before becoming president. After leaving the UofA, he taught at Alabama Central College and Brenau College in Gainesville, Ga. He died in Gainesville in 1932.

JOHN LEE BUCHANAN (1894-1902) — Born in Smyth County, Va., in 1831, he received a B.A. and an M.A. degree from Emory and Henry College, where he later taught for several years and served briefly as president. He also was on the faculty at Vanderbilt University, was president of Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, was state superintendent of education in Virginia, and taught at Randolph-Macon College. After leaving the UofA, he retired in ill health. He died in Chatham Hills, Va., in 1922.

HENRY SIMMS HARTZOG (1902-05) — A native of Barnwell County, S. C., Hartzog was born in 1866. He graduated from South Carolina Military Academy when only 20 years old, later received a degree from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and a doctorate from Mercer University. Prior to coming to the UofA, he was president of Clemson Agricultural College in South Carolina. After leaving the UofA, Dr. Hartzog was president of Ouachita College, then entered the educational publishing business in St. Louis. He died at St. Louis, Mo., on Dec. 15, 1953.

JOHN NEWTON TILLMAN (1905-12) — Born near Springfield, Mo., in 1859; family moved to Washington County, Ark., when he was a boy. He graduated from the UofA in 1880, became the first graduate of the institution to serve it as president. While teaching school, Tillman studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1883. He served as circuit clerk, state senator, prosecuting attorney, and was circuit judge when named UofA president. Tillman retired from the presidency and died in Fayetteville in 1929.

JOHN C. FUTRALL (1913-39) — Born near Jackson, Tenn., in 1873, Futrall grew up in Marianna, Ark., where his father operated an academy. Futrall attended the UofA, but graduated from the University of Virginia, from which he received B.A. and M.A. degrees. He joined the faculty of the UofA in 1894 as a professor of Latin and served the University continuously from that time until his death in an automobile accident near Fayetteville in 1939. His 26-year tenure as president is the longest of any president of the UofA, and he is credited in large part with building the institution into a true university.

J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT (1939-41) — Born in Missouri in 1905, Fulbright grew up in Fayetteville, and received the first 16 years of his formal education on the UofA campus, attending the Peabody Training School and High School before enrolling in the University. He graduated in 1925, studied as a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University in England, from which he received a master's degree in 1931, and then took a law degree from Georgetown University in 1934. He returned to the faculty of the UofA Law School as a part-time instructor, later became an assistant professor, and was selected, at age 34, to become president. After his two-year tenure as president, he served one term in the U.S. House of Representatives and then was elected to the U.S. Senate, where he has served since.

ARTHUR M. HARDING (1941-47) — Born at Pine Bluff in 1884, Harding received his B.A. and M.A. from the University of Arkansas and his Ph.D. from the Univer-

sity of Chicago. He joined the faculty of the UofA Preparatory Department in 1905, taught mathematics and astronomy from 1907 until 1941 and also served as director of general extension. He left the presidency in 1947 in ill health and died later that same year in Fayetteville.

LEWIS WEBSTER JONES (1947-51) — Born in Nebraska in 1899, Jones was educated at Reed College in Oregon and Brookings Institute, from which he received his Ph.D. in 1927. Prior to coming to the UofA, he had served for 15 years as president of Bennington College in Vermont. After leaving the University, he was president of Rutgers University in New Jersey and was executive director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He is now retired and lives in Sarasota, Fla.

JOHN TYLER CALDWELL (1952-59) — Born at Yazoo City, Miss., in 1911, Caldwell earned a bachelor's degree from Mississippi State College, his master's from Duke University, and his Ph.D. from Princeton University. He was on the faculty of Vanderbilt University and served as president of Alabama College in Montevallo, Alabama, before coming to the UofA. He left the University to become chancellor of North Carolina State University at Raleigh, a position he still holds.

DAVID W. MULLINS (1960-) — Born in Sharp County, Arkansas, in 1906, Dr. Mullins was educated at the University of Arkansas, from which he received his B.A. in 1931, at the University of Colorado (M.A.) and Columbia University, from which he received his doctorate. He was a public school teacher and administrator before beginning his career in higher education in 1941 as an associate professor of school administration at Auburn University in Alabama. For 11 years prior to assuming the presidency of the UofA, Dr. Mullins was executive vice president of Auburn. His 12-year tenure as president of the UofA is second only to that of Futrall in length.



John Newton Tillman



John C. Futrall



J. William Fulbright



Arthur M. Harding



Lewis Webster Jones



John Tyler Caldwell



David W. Mullins

Bank of Bradley

Caraway Bank

Decatur State Bank

Mellroy Bank of Fayetteville

The First National Bank of Harrison

First Jacksonville Bank

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First State Bank of Lonoke

McGehee Bank

Monette State Bank

Union Bank & Trust Company of Monticello

First National Bank of Newport

Merchants & Planters Bank of Newport

First American National Bank of North Little Rock

Bank of Ozark

Simmons First National Bank of Pine Bluff

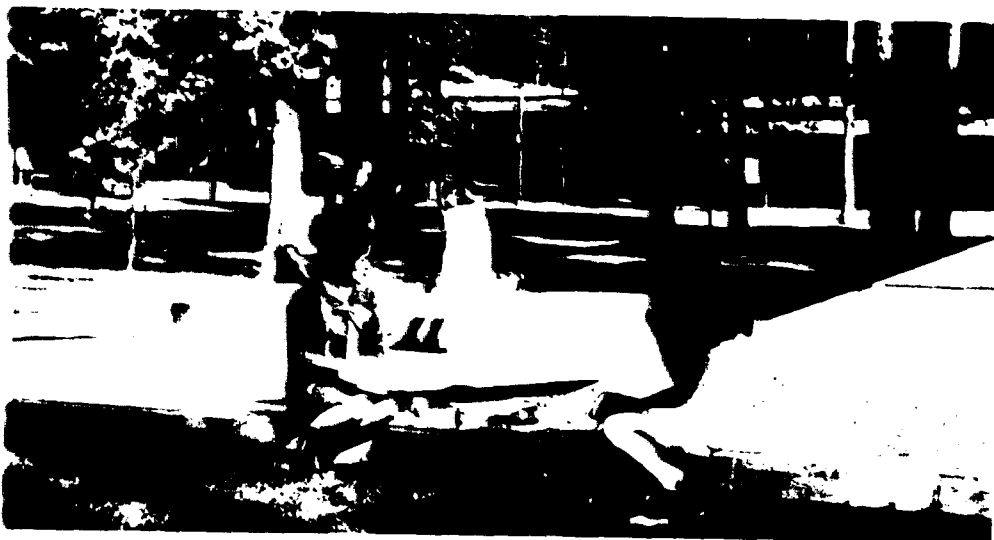
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Unlike many of its sister institutions of higher learning, the University of Arkansas has been coeducational from its very beginning. Women always have had a place on its campus, and they have been encouraged to attend.

Two women enrolled for the University's first classes. At the beginning of this academic year, there were 4,606 women enrolled on the main campus in Fayetteville, 1,885 women at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock and 793 women on the Monticello campus.

For a time in the early days, it was undecided as to the proper attire for the University coed to wear to classes. At first a uniform was adopted but it was soon abandoned. However, in 1880, women were required to wear grey dresses, white aprons and blue sun bonnets for the spring and autumn seasons. In the winter, they wore black dresses, white aprons, scarlet zephyr hoods and black wraps. As stated in Reynolds and Thomas' history of the U of A, "dresses of such fabrics as silks and satins will not be tolerated."

Discipline in the early years was strict. To the University president, the son of a governor was no more than that of the humblest citizen. For instance in 1877, the third Monday after the opening of the University, General Daniel Hill, President, called the faculty together, expelled several boys for drunkenness and announced it at the morning chapel service. One or two of the boys belonged to prominent families in the state. Special efforts were made to induce the faculty to rescind the action. The governor's influence was invoked and a suit to compel restoration was instituted against the faculty, but without avail.

A demerit system was adopted in 1877. It provided for a student to receive 10 demerits for use of tobacco, 20 for intoxication. A total of 200 demerits would mean expulsion. The board also passed a resolution to prohibit students from "attending parties, circuses, theaters or any place of social amusement near the close of each school term."

It was the early 1900s before any special customs arose.

Yells and class songs existed, but there were no "peculiar exhibitions of college spirit except what was manifested in enthusiasm at athletic games or in nocturnal college pranks," according to Reynolds and Thomas. As the University grew and its students established relationships with those of other colleges and universities, customs and practices were established.

For instance, the graduating class observed "Class Day," on which the seniors gave a program consisting of class oration, prophecy, history and poems. The two top students in the class were known

and senior classes. At first, the seniors placed their pennant on a pole and the juniors accepted the implied challenge to take it down and furl theirs instead. A general class struggle followed, some-

To quote this account:

"On pennant day the two classes were excused from recitations. During the morning, the classes attended chapel and sang class songs and did yells. Afterwards, they would promenade the corridors and with yells, songs and diverse noises annoy professors who were valiantly struggling to impart knowledge to the absent-minded lower-classmen. Next, the juniors and seniors repaired to one of the literary society halls where a short joint program was given." (Reynolds-Thomas History, 1910).

The next feature of the day to be added was the laying of the concrete block in Senior Walk in front of University Hall (Old Main). On this slab, the names of the year's graduates were engraved. The first slab was laid in 1905 and this custom has continued. Later, came the planting of a senior tree on the campus with appropriate ceremony, a custom begun in 1907. In the afternoon, the two classes played baseball and the day's festivities would close with a joint banquet.

The month of May was also significant to the juniors and seniors since the president of the University entertained them in his home on May Day.

New boys enrolling at the University were given a reception by upper-classmen each year. They were marched over the city and given military tactics, singing, yelling, dancing and such "stunts" which the older men thought would be helpful to them later on.

In March 1909, the engineering students inaugurated the custom of observing St. Patrick's Day as a holiday for engineers, a celebration befitting the honor of their patron saint. It was predicted at that time that the celebration would become a "fixed custom." It has.

The predecessor of bonfires was the "night shirt" parade given by the boys when an athletic victory was won.

In 1909, Brodie Payne's University Song, the present University Alma Mater, was chosen as the winner among a long list of competitors for the prize. Professor H. D. Tovey set the lyrics to music.

In the 1913-14 academic year, daily chapel programs were no longer required; convocation was held at 10 a.m. each Thursday. Attendance was required of freshmen and sophomores and optional to upper-classmen. Two years later, convocation was made subject to the call of the University president. In 1926, attendance was made optional to everyone.

Education. It means different things to different people.

100 years ago, education was education. Period. Today there's elementary education, secondary education, higher education, vocational-technical education, driver education, special education, and so on, ad infinitum.

To the University of Arkansas, education means advanced instruction leading to successful professional or career performance. To Daisy Heddon it means instruction in the use and care of outdoor leisure equipment. It means instilling a healthy respect for nature and ecology. It means encouraging the development of true sportsmanship and a high regard for the rights of others. It means learning to use air rifles, pellet rifles, and fishing tackle safely and knowledgably.

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We salute the University of Arkansas on its one-hundredth birthday. And we're proud to be a part of growing Northwest Arkansas... where education takes many, many forms.

DAISY HEDDON

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as the class orators and delivered speeches at commencement exercises.

"Pennant Day" originated in March 1903. It was the best-known and the most enjoyable since it gave a holiday to junior

times accompanied with violence and personal injury. After a year or so this class fight was discontinued by faculty orders, but the holiday was granted for years.

A storehouse of knowledge unequalled in the state, the University Library on the Fayetteville campus was built at a cost of \$3.5 million, and was opened for the use of the students in the fall of 1968.

The University of Arkansas had hardly celebrated its first birthday before its students organized various literary societies, a glee club and other non-academic outlets on campus.

Today, a million-dollar Arts Center houses most of the University's cultural programs — art, music, speech and dramatic art. But, when the University first began, cultural programs and organizations were held wherever space was available, until, to quote a contemporary account, "an elegant room on the 4th floor of University Hall (Old Main) was fitted up" for meetings.

The literary societies, partly literary and partly social, became numerous after the organization of the Clariosophic Society in 1872. Their purpose was to stimulate a greater interest in literature and the fine arts and cultivate fellowship among members.

In the early 1900s, the Deutscher Verein and the Cercle Francais were organized to promote study in German and French life and literature. These were followed by the English Club and the Agricultural Society.

The "Torch Club," which was organized to "furnish an incentive and scholarship among the girls," promoted high ideals of womanhood and brought about closer relations among the "ladies" in the graduating class.

The dramatic club followed, and its presentation of the "Twelfth Night" at the Ozark Theater in Fayetteville, under the direction of Mrs. Willie Vandeventer Crockett of the Expression Department, was lauded a "marked success."

In 1873, the University's library contained 137 books, and in 1877, five years later, a museum was established.

Also in 1873, Albert Pearson got together enough members for a band and directed the first University band at the inauguration of President A. W. Bishop. By 1875 the band grew to 14 pieces and it played for special functions, including graduation.

Serious study of music began the fall after the University's founding when Wolf Detleff Carl Botefuhr, formerly of Holstein, Germany, resigned as organist of the St. Louis (Mo.) First



Cultural Activities



Cultural enrichment is offered by the University in many ways. A display of sculpture in the gallery of the Arts Center on the Fayetteville campus provides students an opportunity to enjoy artistic creativity.

Students in the University's first annual summer short course in basic flower shop skills display their arrangements to UofA president Dr. David Mullins. The short course, begun last summer by the College of Agriculture, helps prepare students to enter the retail florist business.



Methodist Church to become the University's first director of music (1872).

Curriculum earmarked especially for young women was added and brought about early instruction in art, drawing, designing, modeling, working in wood and metal. Quilting, needlework, embroidery, charcoal outline and crayoning were a part of the course. However, the studies in the fine arts were optional and were paid for as private lessons.

Organization publications soon began to appear on campus. The "Arkansas University Magazine" was published in 1893 and two years later its name was changed to "The Ozark," a forerunner of the "Traveler," which was published under this name for the first time in 1920.

The "Cardinal" was published in 1897 and then in 1916 the yearbook changed its name to "The Razorback," the name it has had since.

"Preview," another campus publication, made its debut in 1947 as the literary magazine published by students in the College of Arts and Sciences.

As the University grew, numerous honor organizations came into being, most of which are now nationally affiliated. A chapter of Tau Kappa Alpha, honorary speech and dramatic arts fraternity, was organized on campus in 1914 and is among the oldest existing honor societies still active on the UofA campus.

The ever-expanding programs of the University have pointed up the need for additional physical growth. One hundred years after its beginning, the University's Arts Center, Concert Hall, Theater, gallery and studios are active the year around, in an around-the-clock program.



At the UofA in the "Gav" '90's the Mandolin Club offered students a means of expressing their musical talent.



The modern musical sound on the UofA campus is exemplified by the popular touring entertainment group, The Uarkettes.



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Participation in "Career Day" projects is an important function of the Junior Banker section of the Arkansas Bankers' Association, which assists in counseling and placement for college graduates. The Association also cooperates with Arkansas Careers, Inc., in its program to retain and regain Arkansas college graduates in Arkansas business.



**The Farmers Bank and Trust Company
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Entering a New Century for the University of Arkansas is exciting! There is a new dynamism — a feeling of untapped potential to come. We at First National Bank, along with all Fayetteville, will work in partnership with the University to bring about fulfillment of this potential.

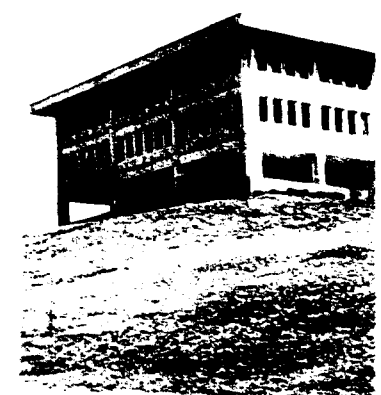


A nostalgic look back over 100 years, from the building of Old Main and the arrival of the first students, to the past 20 years' progress, accents the pride of all Arkansas in The University, and the significant contributions made by this academic community to our state.



Downtown/University & Dickson/Evelyn Hills
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What's ahead for The University? Wonderful opportunities, as it accepts the challenges of these immediate years — and beyond. We believe in it. We'll back it for continued progress.



The University of Arkansas: Helping to put manpower behind our industry's horsepower.

Congratulations to the University of Arkansas on its Centennial celebration. Your students have helped provide the knowledge and quality that incoming industry seeks—and that helps us in our efforts to make Arkansas an even better place in which to live.

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... with a ... and ... with a ...



THROUGH THE YEARS

The first students who enrolled in the new Arkansas Industrial University on January 22, 1872, were not college students, for there were no high schools in Arkansas at that time sufficient to prepare a student for college work. Indeed, the Preparatory Department of the fledgling institution was the largest department for several years, and it was not abandoned until 1911.

Those very first students entered into college-level work after a short time in the Preparatory Department, and three of them went on to graduate 4½ years later. The first college student in the institution, however, enrolled in March 1872. He was W. J. Waggener, who graduated with the first class of the University in 1876.

The educational facilities and the living accommodations for these first students were primitive. W. M. Harrison, who came to the University in 1874, years later recalled in the alumni magazine what campus life was like in those days. He pointed out that virtually all of the out-of-town students roomed and boarded with local families, with the charges ranging from \$10 to \$15 a month. He lived in the home of Judge Lafayette Gregg and considered himself very fortunate, since the "Gregg Ranch," as it was called, was noted for "good eats."

Indications are that some of the other students didn't have it so good, however, most of these students in later years praised the townspeople for their hospitality.

Classes during those first years were held in two hastily-built, two-story frame buildings, and it was not until 1875, with the completion of Old Main, that the institution had a building worthy of a university campus.

Discipline Was Stern

If there are similarities between student life today and during those early years of the University of Arkansas, it certainly is not in the regulations that govern student's lives. The early-day student at the University of Arkansas was almost completely regimented and regulated, especially after General Daniel Hill, who was known as a stern disciplinarian, took over the presidency in 1877.

A booklet of regulations issued by the Board of Trustees in 1886 has survived the years and stands as evidence of what

the students could and couldn't do. What they couldn't do would almost fill a book itself.

For instance, three of the forbidden things were playing cards, intoxicating liquors and deadly weapons, the three of which the Board apparently considered to be inevitably related. Most students of today would consider their Constitutional rights violated by a rule such as this one: "Students are required to refrain from circulating or signing any paper, or joining in combinations which might be detrimental to the best interests of the University; but must present their grievances to the faculty in person or by committee." These same rules forbade students from posting placards on the campus without the permission of the president. The penalty for these violations could be dismissal.

In those days, the president of the University ran the whole show, and he had

a connection with every problem or circumstance that might confront a student. For example, if a student wanted to change his place of residence, he had to ask the president. If he wanted to go to a "place of public amusement," he had to ask the president.

Of course the sexes were strictly segregated in those times. The regulations of 1886 might have infringed on individual liberties again when they prohibited the female students "from receiving the attentions of young men, whether connected with the University or not," and provided that "all association between male and female students, such as visiting, riding, driving or walking is forbidden." The rules did say that "Permission may occasionally be given to attend private entertainments together."

If college of that day seemed more like a prison, this rule might have had something to do with it. "Students are forbidden to be absent from their boarding houses, or places of study, after 7 o'clock from October 1 to May 1, and after 8 o'clock the remainder of the session, without special permission of the president unless under extraordinary circumstances in which case the cause may be reported to the president the following morning."

Not All Work, Though

It may sound as if it was all work and no play for the students of those days, however, this wasn't strictly the case. The students could participate in literary societies, they could sing in the University Glee Club and take part in student plays, among other activities.

Literary societies were an important part of the campus scene in the early years. At one time there were a dozen or more, and the last of these did not go out of existence until 1923. They had esoteric names, such as Alethian, Periclean, Demosthenean, Clariosophic, Kalligenian, etc. Some were for men, some for women, and some were even co-educational. Their activities consisted mainly of "extemporaneous debate and written compositions," and President A. W. Bishop (1873-75) gave them credit for helping to "quicken the faculties and inspire a generous emulation."

A Turning Point

The years of World War I mark the beginning of the modern era in student

(continues page 12)



The most valuable thing that money can't buy.

Knowledge.

It's free. The expensive part is how we go about getting knowledge. The cost of books, tuition and other educational aids makes knowledge through higher education more expensive.

But consider that college graduates average \$100,000 more in earnings during a lifetime than the person with just a high school diploma. And when you think of education as one of the main factors responsible for America's high standard of living,

the cost of going to college doesn't seem so expensive.

First National is interested in seeing that every student has an opportunity to obtain a college degree. We have provided hundreds of educa-



tional loans and managed countless college trust funds.

At First National Bank, we're proud of the University of Arkansas and all of our nation's institutions of higher learning.

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Arkansas State Bank of Siloam Springs

The State First National Bank of Texarkana

Bank of West Memphis

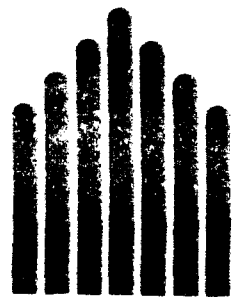


The First National Bank of Little Rock is proud to be a part of the highest degree in education. We are proud to be a part of the highest degree in education.

Thousands of
U of A graduates
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every day.

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U of A Students today live in modern and comfortable dormitories, such as this one on the main campus in Fayetteville.

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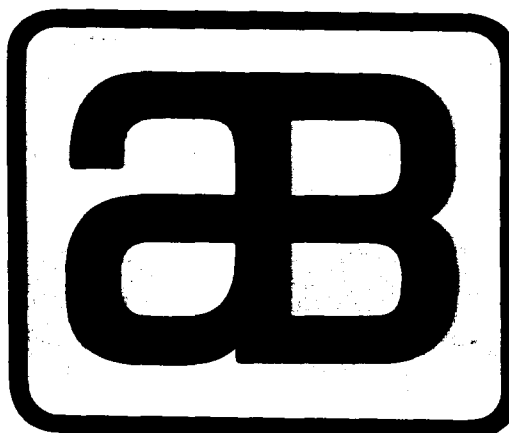
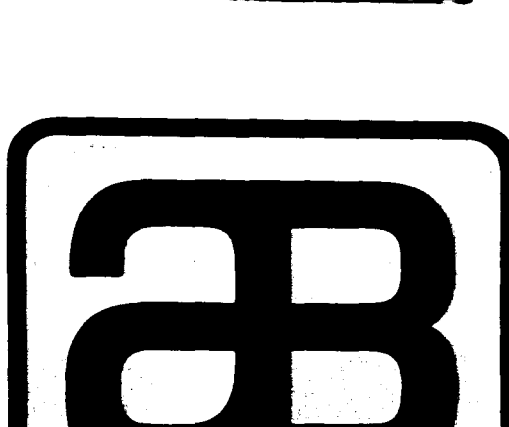
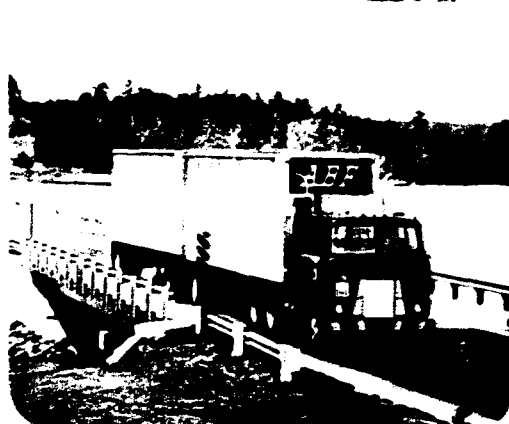
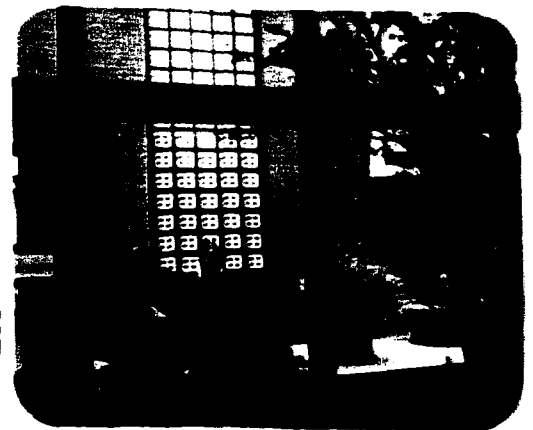
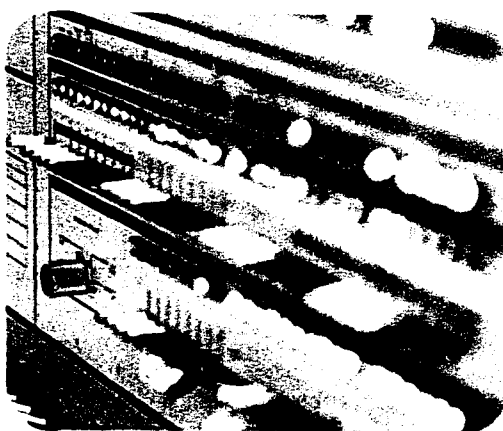
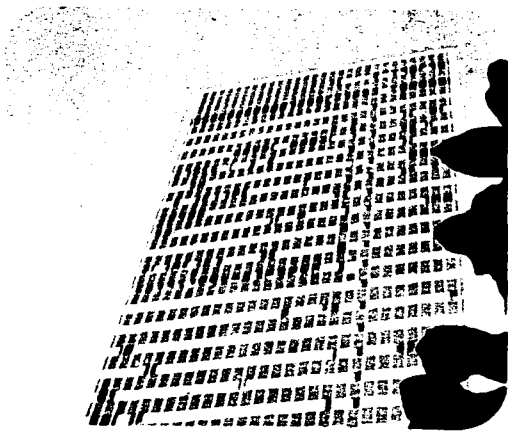
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Your many graduates have helped Arkansas Best Corporation develop from a regional motor freight company begun in 1935 into one of the Southwest's most diversified growth companies. Because of your first 100 years, our first 37 have been exciting and profitable . . . and our future promises more new growth and development.

R. A. Young, Jr., Chairman
Graduate, UofA Law School, 1933

H. L. Hembree, President
Graduate, UofA, 1953
UofA Law School, 1958

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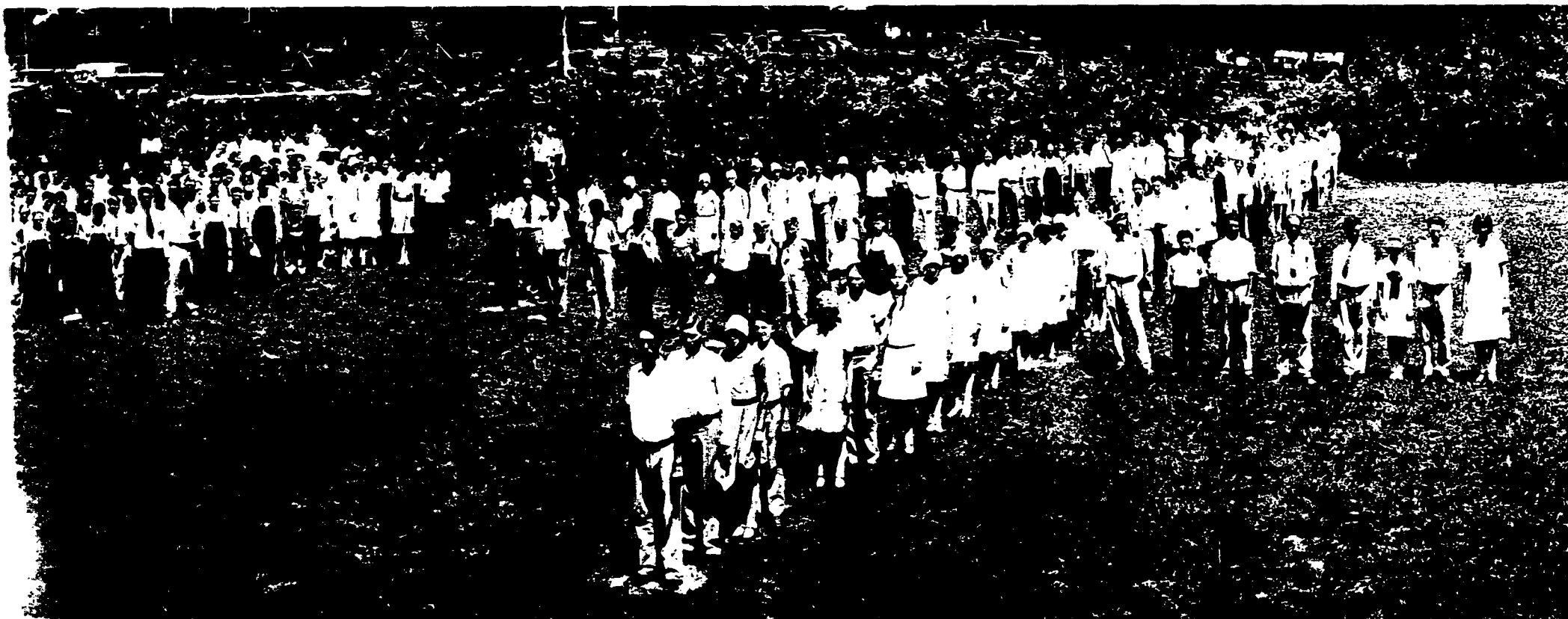
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AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER



4-H students from all over the state spelled out their emblem during an encampment on the Fayetteville campus during the '20's. One of the important functions of the UofA Agricultural Extension Service through the years has been working with the rural youth of the state to improve their lives and futures.

life at the University. During this period the University had its second student protest, involving an underground newspaper. The "X-Ray" published several issues in the spring of 1919, attacking President John C. Futrall, whom it accused of being tyrannical. At the same time, some students painted signs on sidewalks attacking the president. The Board of Trustees considered the charges at a meeting in March and received petitions from stu-

dents, faculty and townspeople praising the president. The Board unanimously endorsed Futrall, expelled three of the students involved in the criticism, suspended others, and called for the resignation of a faculty member who allegedly had encouraged the protest.

Thus, was unrest quelled on the campus, but the "Jazz Age" was arriving, and the quiet and tranquil days of the past pretty well were gone forever. The college stu-

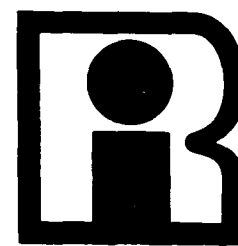
dents of the 1920s at the UofA were much like those of that period everywhere else. The stereotype of the "college boy" and "flapper" of that period probably was overdone, but there was moonshine whiskey available, and the automobile did bring more freedom than young people ever before had experienced, and the times did encourage a certain spirit of youthful exuberance and gay abandon.

The campus had grown by this time,

too, until the University was able to take care of the physical comforts of its students. Dormitories and dining halls generally were adequate for the enrollment of that period, and there was steam heat, inside bathrooms, electric lights and a



Into the Second Century
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movement in the public schools, in order to provide a better future for the young citizens of Arkansas. The project has captured the imagination of educational authorities and government leaders in all fifty states and has been proclaimed "a model state program."

The banks of Arkansas, through regional group organizations of the Arkansas Bankers Association, provide scholarships each year for students in colleges and universities throughout the state. Scholarships are provided worthy students in all fields of endeavor, and in 1970-71 just under \$12,000 was provided, through voluntary contributions from banks throughout the state. The banks of Arkansas are represented on the Board of the Arkansas Student Loan Guarantee Foundation. Banks, in every region of the state, work with the Foundation to provide funds for worthy students, in order to give more young citizens of Arkansas the opportunity for higher education.

To build closer ties, provide better communications, and to directly support institutions of higher learning throughout the state, the Arkansas Bankers Association, as a matter of policy, has held major meetings on campuses, and in numerous instances spokesmen for those institutions have appeared on major programs of the Association.

Direct assistance to graduates of Arkansas colleges and universities comes from banks throughout the state, and the Arkansas Bankers Association, through support of Arkansas Careers, Inc., which is charged with placement and job opportunities for our graduates. The Association works directly with Arkansas Careers in the annual "Career Day" program in order to answer questions and to aid in placement of graduates — whatever their fields of endeavor. The Junior Banker section of the Association has also taken part in local high school "Career Day" projects.

The bankers of Arkansas, through the state Association, regularly include officials of colleges of business, forestry, accounting, agronomy, agriculture, the Graduate Insti-

tute of Technology of the University, and many others, in state programs, to keep abreast of current developments. The Association in the past year at its Bank Management Seminar, with over 500 representing senior management in Arkansas banks,

For more than thirty initiation of the Arkansas Senior Bank Management Seminar of four days duration has been held on the campus of the University of Arkansas. This outstanding forum has attracted national figures in the

the names and degrees of the seniors who are available for employment.

The School of Basic Banking, sponsored by the Arkansas Bankers Association, has been held for five years on a campus of the University of Arkansas in Little Rock with many university instructors taking part. This state school has encouraged more than 150 graduates to continue on to graduate banking schools. This project has brought bankers closer to state institutions of higher learning.

A major part of the program of the Arkansas Bankers Association concerns adult education. The continuing educational project includes more than 6,000 Arkansas bankers who attend various portions of the Association educational program each year. The project includes conferences and workshops beginning with agriculture and its needs, through the alphabet to women in banking as a career. Some sixteen statewide programs are held each year. Burroughs magazine recently recognized the Arkansas Bankers Association as sponsoring one of the "most extensive" educational programs in the adult professional field in the United States. One of the outgrowths of this program has resulted in more than 100 Arkansas bankers, destined for senior management, enrolling each year in graduate banking school courses designed to offer a masters degree after a three-year "correspondence course and in residence" study.

Education never ends. Bankers know this and they serve on boards and in many other capacities in support of our educational system throughout the state. They support education — from economic education in the first grade, to the largest adult professional educational program among trade associations in the state.

From one important economic segment of the state — to an extremely important segment in the educational field — we offer our congratulations and best wishes for the next one hundred years.



Biggest Bank on the Border: First National of Fort Smith

Only a dozen or so banks in all of Arkansas and Oklahoma have assets of more than \$85 million. Most of these are concentrated, naturally, in the larger metropolitan areas. But there's a solid, old financial center in Fort Smith that's moving up to challenge the big city banks. And it's making its move at the age of 100!

First National Bank of Fort Smith (the first place) was born on February 29, 1872. Four years before Custer's last stand. Thirty-five years before Oklahoma dropped the name "Indian Territory" to become a state. From the days of walking behind a plow, to the days of walking on the moon, First National of Fort Smith has been the cornerstone of financial stability for the border area.

And in recent years, it has been a trail blazer in bringing space-age banking practices to a rapidly

developing market area embracing nearly a quarter of a million people.

First National of Fort Smith would welcome your business, regardless of the size of your needs, because the

First National bankers have a deep and abiding interest in the future of this area.

The distilled wisdom of 100 years of banking experience is as near as your telephone or mail box, at First National of Fort Smith.

A sound, well organized institution can be as lively and healthy at the age of 100 as an active child of 10. Both the University of Arkansas, and First National Bank of Fort Smith, are living proof of that. And for both institutions, the future never looked brighter!

first national bank of fort smith, ark.
the first place

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included a special panel of college and university seniors, who spoke to the group from the student point of view concerning the future. Similar panels have been arranged for bankers to speak to college and university groups.

financial world to the campus. The Association also sponsors a Chair of Banking at the University of Arkansas which provides a direct working relationship for understanding and cooperation. In recent years the state bankers association has

Through national leadership, The Commercial National Bank of Little Rock extends its efforts to help develop the full potential of Arkansas. CNB's National Advisory Board brings together nationally-recognized leaders in business, industry and the professions. The first group of its kind ever formed by any bank in America, CNB's National Advisory Board provides a forum through which its members contribute to the economic and cultural betterment of Arkansas.



Leadership

Their exchange of ideas will help achieve maximum employment, equal opportunity, urban development, pollution control and broader support of culture and the arts in Arkansas. Through the National Advisory Board CNB provides national leadership to help promote **the GROWTH of ARKANSAS.**



Sophisticated equipment such as an electron microscope at the Medical Center in Little Rock enables University scientists to carry out vital research aimed at improving life.



The new Administration Building on the Fayetteville campus houses administrative offices for the main branch of the University.

Leadership...

The Commercial National Bank of Little Rock provides leadership to support the goals of higher education in Arkansas. Tyndall Dickinson, a CNB board member, is a member and former chairman of the Board of Visitors of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock. State senator Joe Ford, a CNB board member, is a strong advocate of adequate funds for universities and colleges. CNB Chairman Richard C. Butler served as chairman of the UALR Capital Fund Drive. CNB President William H. Bowen is an active leader in the University of Arkansas Development Council and is former president of both the U of A Alumni Association and the Endowment & Trust Fund. Through these leaders and others, CNB provides statewide leadership to **HELP BUILD ARKANSAS**

CNB Commercial National Bank
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Military training has been offered at the UofA since its inception, under the terms of its establishment as a Land Grant College. ROTC cadets in the early 1900's marched on a drill field east of Old Main, beside Carnall Hall.

variety of modern conveniences that had not been available to the students 20 years earlier.

The academic offerings available to the students had improved consistently, too, until in the 1920s the institution was offering most of the undergraduate fields of study that were available in other institutions. The faculty had been expanded and upgraded, with emphasis being placed on teachers having their doctoral degrees.

Depression Years

The Depression years that followed, though, were rougher ones for most of

the students at the UofA. There wasn't much money, many of the students were paying their way through college with part-time jobs (some with two or three at one time), many others would have taken such jobs if they had been available, and virtually none had money to squander. This may have limited student social life some, but the students of the 1930s in large were a more serious-minded group, anyway, than had been their predecessors in the 1920s.

Their concerns were getting through college and getting a job afterwards. This is not to say they didn't have any fun,

or even "raise a little hell" on occasion. However, persons who recall those times on the campus generally agree that social activities were limited pretty well to the campus and adjacent Schulertown, since few students could afford automobiles. A big night out in those days, one student of that period said, was taking your girl friend to the Mountain Inn for Sunday night dinner and then to the Ozark Theater for a movie.

The next big change in student life came after World War II, when thousands of former GIs flooded onto the campus to take advantage of the free higher education offered by the GI bill. As with other institutions across the nation, the effect of this onslaught of students on the UofA was a revolution in campus life such as never experienced before or since.

At the UofA, it necessitated the construction of whole villages of temporary housing, some of which remained until just recently. It also caused crowded classrooms and dramatically illustrated that the University was going to have to expand its physical facilities.

These students were more mature than those before or since, and the period brought a phenomenon hardly ever before seen on the campus — married couples, many of whom had children. Family life



At the soil testing laboratory of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station, scientific analysis of soil samples is provided for farmers of the state. Important advances in Arkansas agriculture have resulted from the research of the UofA Division of Agriculture.

became as much a part of the campus scene as fraternity parties and pep rallies. This impact caused by returning veterans continued from after World War II through the Korean conflict. By that

(continues page 17)



Farmers in Arkansas have benefited for years from research by the University's Agricultural Experiment Station. The dairy laboratory at the Main Station on the Fayetteville campus is the scene of scientific research on milk quality and productivity of dairy animals.



A familiar sight in the years just after World War II were temporary housing developments on the Fayetteville campus. Known as "bachelor pads," they housed thousands of veterans attending college on the GI Bill. The facilities were often quite primitive, but they served as home to many veterans and their families.

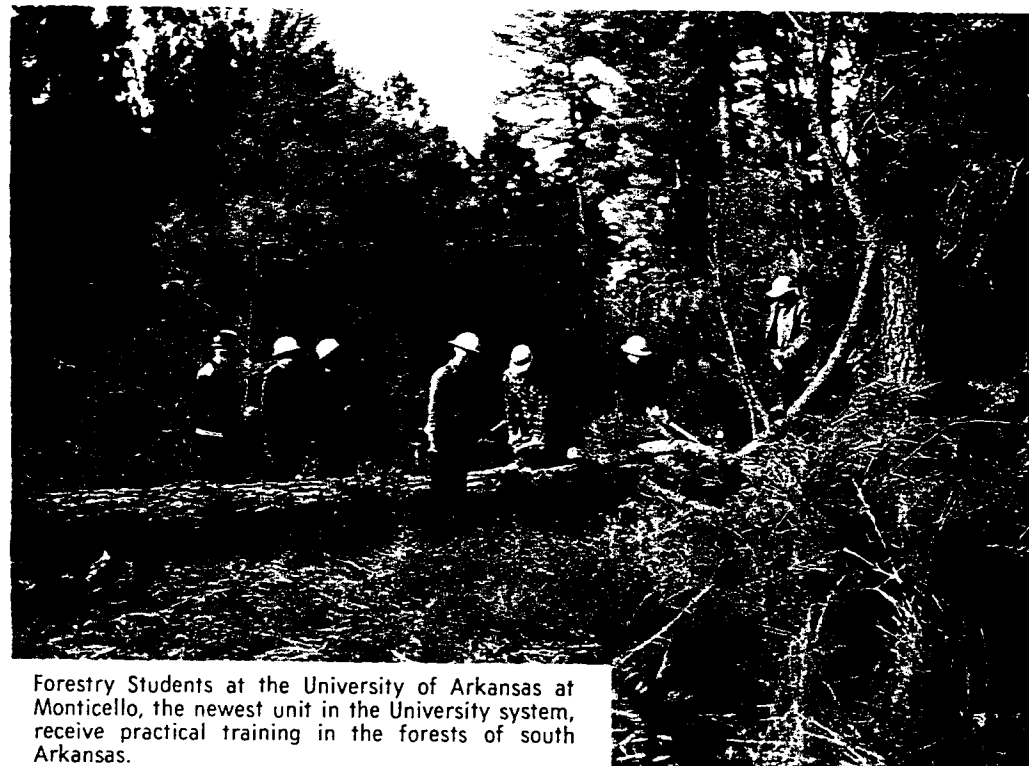
We've been fueling the Flames of Knowledge at The U. of A. for more than 40 years



In laboratories, classrooms, dormitories, even locker rooms, natural gas supplied by Arkansas Western Gas Company has been serving the university and its scholars for more than 40 years. And in addition to its remarkable versatility, natural gas has afforded substantial savings to this great institution of higher learning.

We are very proud of our long association with the University of Arkansas and with the area we both serve. We're also proud of the fact that we've grown from an infant company with just 843 meters at the close of 1930 to a strong, full-service utility with more than 50,000 meters in 1972. But most of all, we're proud of the fact that our product—clean, pure, natural gas—is the most pollution free, most economical, most versatile fuel you can buy.

Arkansas Western Gas Co.



Forestry Students at the University of Arkansas at Monticello, the newest unit in the University system, receive practical training in the forests of south Arkansas.




Important research into natural ways of controlling insect pests is conducted in the Virology and Biological Control Laboratory of the Agricultural Experiment Station on the Fayetteville campus.



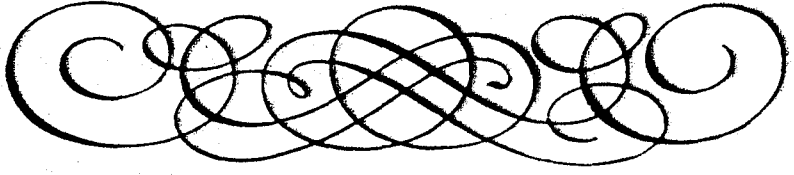
The UofA Medical Center in Little Rock is one of the outstanding medical schools in the nation, offering Arkansans the best in modern medical care.



The library of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock is one of several facilities designed to provide UofA students with adequate study materials to prepare them for their classes.



Banks of Arkansas Support Higher Education

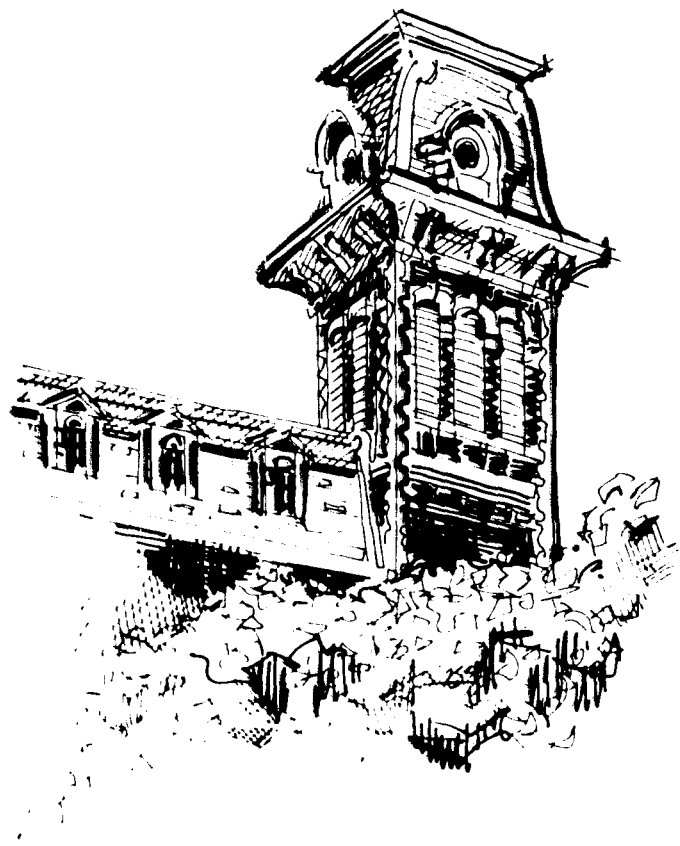


**by H. C. Carvill, Jr.
Executive Manager
Arkansas Bankers Association**

The bankers of Arkansas offer congratulations and best wishes to the University of Arkansas on the occasion of its Centennial Celebration. They take pride in the institution and in the great strides it has made in serving the state. Bankers are directly interested and involved

in education, and they offer direct support in many forms.

The banks of Arkansas support education through a broad program sponsored by the Arkansas Bankers Association. The program includes major support for the visionary state-wide economic education



We salute the University of Arkansas

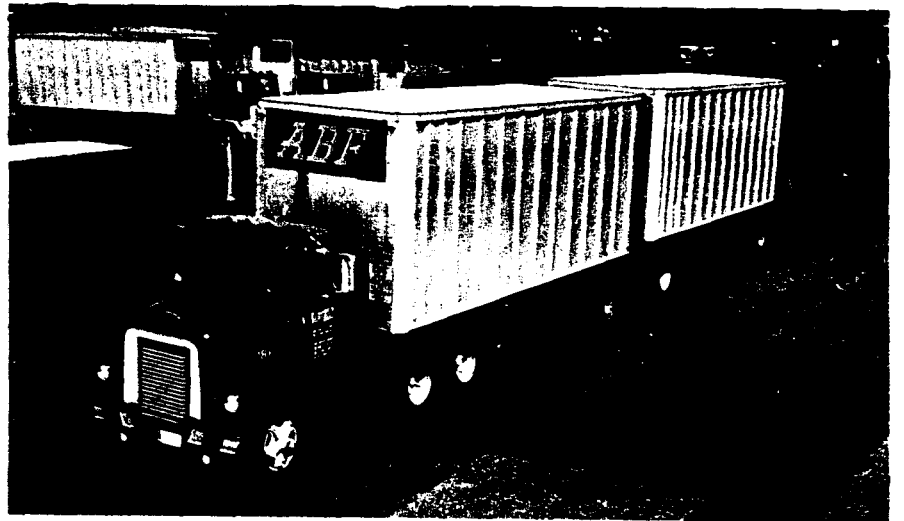
*Not from the sidelines of the playing field,
as on so many a Saturday afternoon,
but for its role in the past 100 years
and its promise for the future,
in the active thr of our society...*

*Remembering studying and learning from
our past:*

*Understanding and nurturing the good in
our present while discarding the bad:*

*And preparing our youth for a better
understanding of their world today and its
directions and potentials for the future.*

**ARKLA
GAS** 



Truck transportation assumes a growing role in Arkansas' economic growth as the concepts of multi-modal transport—truck, rail, air, barge—and containerization become more significant factors in transportation.

control will become a major industry in itself in the next three decades, encompassing not only agriculture, but a great many other industries as well.

Part of the pollution control effort will be aimed at the use of pesticides, a matter of supreme importance to agriculture and its future. Insect and disease control in agriculture, including forestry, will have become a very sophisticated endeavor by the year 2000, scientists say.

It will probably be a two-pronged attack with biological control methods and new types of chemicals being used. Bio-control methods will include the use of parasitic and predatory insects, viruses and other naturally-occurring enemies of insects and diseases that prey on crops and livestock.

By then, new types of pesticides will have been discovered that will be very specific for the job intended and, more importantly, will break down rapidly and disappear after controlling the pest.

Taking all of these items into consideration, agriculture in Arkansas in 2000 AD will be a fast-paced, multifaceted business which will place great demands on the University and those engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Babcock and Harvey on Water Resources

Arkansas is unique in two major aspects concerning water resources. One, she is abundantly supplied with high-quality water. Arkansas is blessed with four river basins: the St. Francis, the White, the Arkansas, and the Red River basins. Within each of these basins, there are numerous minor basins. For example, within the Red River basin is the Ouachita River basin comprised of over 11,543 square miles of drainage area encompassing all or part of 19 counties in South-Central Arkansas. There are major reservoirs within the basin, three of which

were federally sponsored. These major reservoirs, combined with our 12,000 smaller reservoirs and farm ponds, give a total surface capacity within the basin of approximately 4.5 million acre-feet. The Ouachita basin serves as an excellent example of the abundance of water resources in Arkansas.

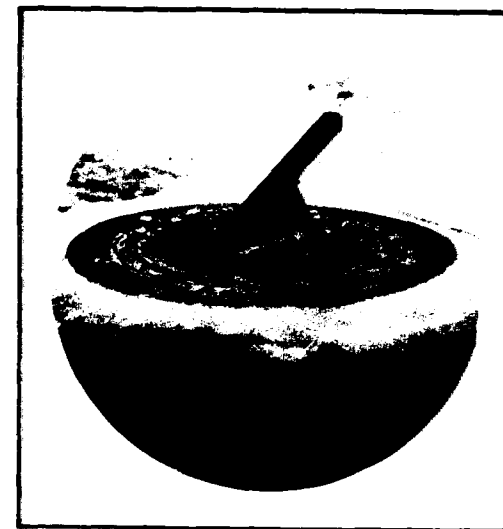
The second aspect in which Arkansas is unique is that it stands at the cross-road concerning the pollution of these water resources by industry and society. The state can learn by others states' mistakes, or she can simply follow them down a disastrous path.

If Arkansas will initiate proper management and control, it can have her cake and eat it too. There is no other state in the Union with so many untapped resources waiting to serve industry under the proper planning and management. However, regardless of the abundance of high-quality water, it cannot be squandered. Population increases but resources do not. The application of technology places additional stresses on our resources. The nationwide average water use per capita in urban areas now has increased to 150 gallons a day. Industrial water requirements are even more frightening. Steel plants use 65,000 gallon-tons of water; oil refineries use 770 gallon barrels; woolen plants use 140,000 gallon-tons, and dairy product plants use 340 gal 100 lb. of raw milk. As Arkansas' population and industrial plants increase, it is imperative that proper planning of the use of our water resources be implemented.

We are very fortunate to date. We do not have too large a population, we have an abundant supply of high quality water, the air pollution problem has not reached serious proportions and we have not yet sacrificed the aesthetic value of our natural environment to any great extent.



Channelization of the Arkansas River has opened vast new markets for Arkansas producers via relatively inexpensive barge transportation to New Orleans, the Gulf of Mexico, and world markets.



Centennial Celebration

In 1922, the celebration of the University's Semi-Centennial was marked by a gala week-long festival in Fayetteville featuring, among other things, a pageant that depicted the history of civilization in Arkansas in several acts and with a cast of thousands, a running mock battle among ROTC cadets that raged from Mount Sequoyah to the western edge of the campus, and impassioned oratory from politicians and industrial giants.

Now, 50 years later, the observance of the Centennial is being spread out over several months' duration and, though it may not be as theatrical, it should be more in keeping with the scholarly character of an institution of higher learning.

It isn't because the University community is any less enthusiastic today than it was 50 years ago that this birthday commemoration is more sedate. Rather, what is responsible is a realization that 100 years is a relatively short span in the lifetime of a university. Whereas the planners of the Semi-Centennial were celebrating in frontier fashion the completion of the establishment of the University as a permanent entity, those today are cognizant that the Centennial is really just a beginning point for even greater contributions to the society the University serves.

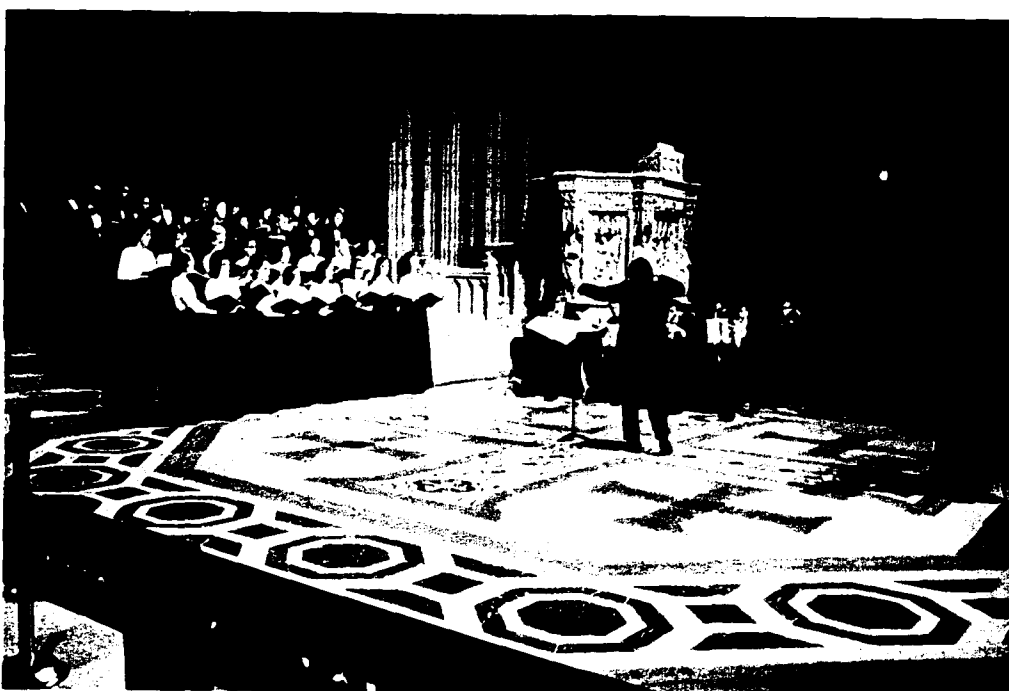
The official Centennial motto — Into a New Century — is indicative of this outlook that the challenges of the future are just as important, or perhaps more so, than the accomplishments of the past.

For this reason, one of the real on-going contributions of the Centennial will be the opportunity it offers for academicians, business and civic leaders and patrons of the University to get together and discuss the question: "Where do we go from here?"

To facilitate this, a Second Century Committee has been organized. Comprising some of the most distinguished business, civic and cultural leaders in the state, this Committee will ponder the future role of the University in the life of the state and the nation. Dr. David W. Mullins, UofA president, points out that the report of this Committee probably won't serve as a blueprint for future development of the University: there are too many imponderables for this. However, it should provide some guidelines for the challenges and the problems that the University will face in future years and should begin planning to meet now.

As for the formal Centennial observances, they began last March with a ceremony at the old statehouse in Little Rock, marking the 100th anniversary of the legislation creating the institution. Gov-

The University's new Administration Building provides a striking contrast to the reconstructed Albert Pike Schoolhouse on the UofA campus. Pike, a famous Arkansas lawyer, explorer, Confederate general, and Masonic leader taught a three-month term of "subscription" school in his Pope County building in 1833. The oldest schoolhouse in the state, it was moved to the Fayetteville campus several years ago.



The University's internationally-known Schola Cantorum sang in Washington's National Cathedral during last June's convocation in commemoration of the UofA Centennial.

ernor Dale Bumpers, Lieutenant Governor Bob Riley, legislative leaders and others participated in this reenactment. A public program was held later at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock with Mr. Riley as the featured speaker.

The Centennial celebration took on a national flavor last June 3, when a special convocation was held in the National Cathedral in Washington. This program was in honor of the contributions that members of the state's congressional dele-

gation, and their predecessors down through the years, have made to higher education in general, and the University of Arkansas in particular. This dignified, yet colorful, ceremony also paid tribute to the Land-Grant concept — that ideal which gave birth to the University of Arkansas and which revolutionized higher education in this country.

The contributions of the Land-Grant universities to this nation were pointed out by Dr. Mullins in his speech in the National Cathedral, as was the value of the federal-state relationship, without which these institutions could not have carried out their missions of extending the opportunities of higher education to the masses of Americans, of performing vital research and of serving the public with new programs aimed at bettering the quality of life.

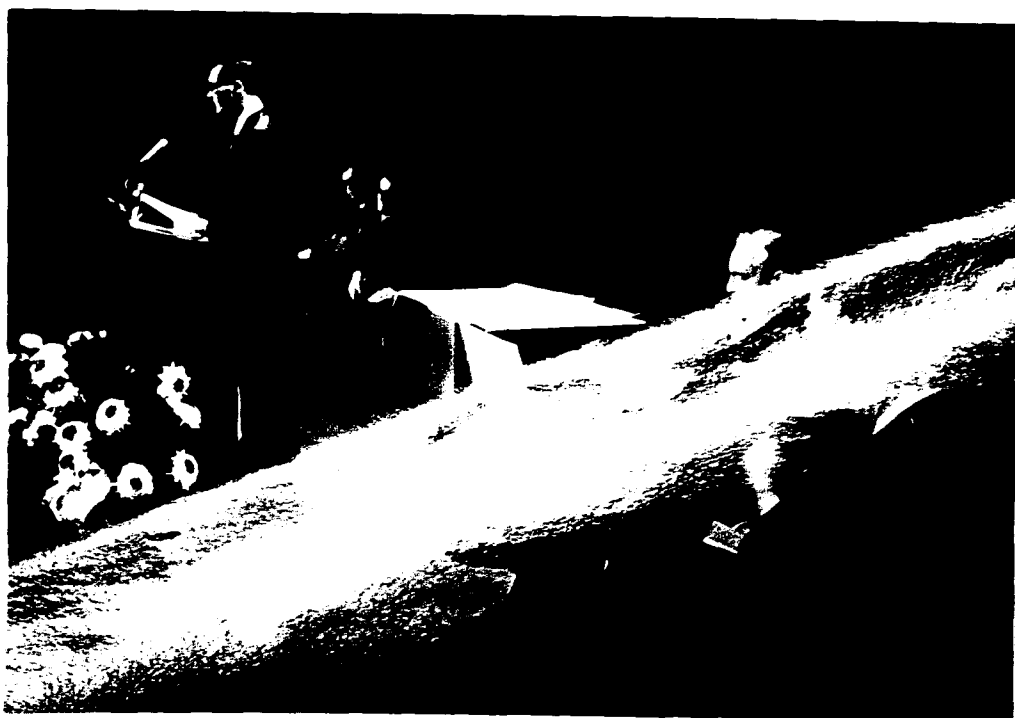
Another major Centennial program was held on November 15, when the 100th anniversary of the decision to locate the University at Fayetteville was observed. At this ceremony, the University recognized the role of the community in building the University, and the co-operation the institution has received from townspeople down through the years.

The high point of the Centennial, however, may have been the ceremony held January 22, when the 100th anniversary of the first enrollment of students in the University was held, with Dean Rusk, secretary of state in the administrations of the late President John F. Kennedy and former President Lyndon B. Johnson, as speaker. It was on January 22, 1872, that eight students — seven young men and one young woman — made the long trek up the hill from the city to begin classes at the new fledgling institution, the Industrial Uni-

They were the first students to attend the University. The first building was completed in 1875. The first building was completed in 1875. The first building was completed in 1875.

At the January 22 observance, descendants and near relatives of these first students were on hand to participate in the ceremony.

The final major official Centennial program will be the commencement exercises in May. This will be the official



Ceremonies held at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, and Arkansas' First State Capitol in the capital city on March 26, 1971, launched the University's celebration of its Centennial. In March of 1871, the legislation creating the University was adopted.

Acres of Happiness

When John A. Cooper began to build his vision of total living communities the Spring River's South Fork, Sugar and Mill Creeks were clear, free-flowing streams, much like the Indians dwelt on centuries ago. Today, this vision has become total-concept communities called Cherokee Village, Bella Vista Village and Hot Springs Village. Yet, the crystal-clear streams and evergreen forests are unimpaired.



Arkansas Governor Dale Bumpers and University officials inspect a king-sized proclamation opening the UofA Centennial at ceremonies held in Little Rock on March 26, 1971, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the signing of the legislation creating the University.

tional convention on campus last summer.

Thus, observance of the Centennial has been filled with activity. However, probably more important than the physical manifestations of its celebration, the Cen-

tennial has provided an opportunity to the University for self-assessment, and for the citizens of Arkansas to become more aware of the contributions of their University.

Centennial graduation and those who receive degrees on this day will comprise the official Centennial class. Efforts are being made to secure a nationally known figure to deliver the Commencement address.

In addition to these programs, throughout the past several months, and running until after the Commencement, many special symposia, seminars, lectures and other programs, featuring respected schol-

ars and experts, have been scheduled as part of the Centennial. For instance, one of these has been a lecture series dealing with the advancing role of Blacks in business, law and the professions. Another was held concerning the role of women in higher education. Also, many off-campus associations have chosen to hold conferences on the campus in connection with the Centennial, including the Poultry Science Association, which held its na-

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better living during leisure years. And the idea has grown into an Arkansas company with more than \$150 million in assets and 2,500 employees whose \$13 million-a-year payroll helps improve the economy of our state. It started with one man's vision which has been translated into more than 55,000 acres of happiness in these master-planned communities. Cooper Communities is keeping the air fresh, the water clear and the environment clean and inviting to thousands who are seeking a better place to live and work and play. They discover happiness in Arkansas — where Cooper Communities is building a better tomorrow, today.

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such high-capital venture. Yet, there is no question that such a facility would enhance the industrial development of entire regions. Therefore, would it not be a logical function for the state of Arkansas to consider the feasibility of helping in the establishment of a major, fully automated (including data processing and records-keeping) container handling station?

Such a facility should be equipped to receive and/or handle all sizes of containers from the smaller air containers (i.e., the so-called D-3 types) to sizes ranging up to the LASH barges that would traverse Arkansas in barge tows. Once loaded, these barges are moved to New Orleans for loading aboard specialized ocean freighters. However, it will not be enough for Arkansas to provide facilities, alone. More help is needed. For example, if a statewide climate favorable to transportation is to be realized, "all-freight" rates on container shipments (both intra-state and interstate) must be made available — and at levels which reflect a true cost of doing business. This implies an expanding research capability that can predict feasibility for state agencies, as well as close cooperation with the Department of Transportation.

Obviously, Arkansas lies along, and to one side of, the Mississippi Valley route, and the state enjoys certain terminals, equipment, rates and schedules because of this routeway. Even more significantly, Arkansas lies athwart a fast-developing routeway between Houston and Chicago. All that is needed is an increased traffic generation capability, enhanced by the aforementioned terminal facilities through which traffic could funnel to serve the state's carriers and shippers alike.

Arkansas River Potential

Perhaps the main additional orientations that Arkansas has gained "route-wise" in recent years is a closer bond with the Mississippi via the Arkansas River channelization and, in the near future, speedier transportation to numerous points east and west via completed I-40. Also, certainly within the decade, a new north-south tollway or interstate will open all of western Arkansas to increased economic activity. The key concern regarding routeways, however, is that an area can enjoy and benefit from a position astride a routeway only if ancillary facilities, such as terminals, feeder systems and traffic volumes, warrant favorable rates, routes and schedules. This will require

continuing — and even greater — expenditures than in the past.

Regarding air routes, Arkansas should be in a position to pick up additional through flights to distant points because of present and growing congestion at such major terminals as Chicago and St. Louis. If present CAB practices are extended, more of Arkansas' current feeder airlines will be granted authority to fly directly to more major cities, thereby enabling Arkansas' originating and terminating passengers to avoid having to make as many connecting flights, as is the case today.

However, the creation of vast regional airports, such as the one now under construction for the Dallas-Fort Worth area, can be expected to affect Arkansas adversely, at least for the next few years. The main reason for this development is the practice of "hub-trucking" of freight, a current practice of most major airlines. Hub-trucking entails the picking up and delivering of freight by truck for distances of several hundred miles around major air terminals, rather than flying such freight by connecting intra-airlines flights or by connecting feeder-line flights.

Big Things Ahead

The "big things" foreseen in tomorrow's transportation system will include:

1. The carriers' compatibility and co-operation will emerge so as to include both carriers and forwarders in combines that will be known as "transportation companies." The advantages of such a development might well include, for example, the use of a flying crane by a truck line to make less-than-truckload deliveries along a route with a number of smaller communities. The attendant savings in time, the reduction in new highway demands/costs and the equalization in transportation opportunities for relatively remote areas seem obvious at first glance, but they are also most subtle and deserving of a separate study.
2. The truck will emerge as the common carrier.
3. Railroads will increasingly become haulers of specialized, volume commodities and will, for the most part, be operated remotely as unit trains on fully protected right-of-way (without grade crossings).
4. An entire system or hierarchy of air fields and ancillary services will emerge with improved feeder serv-



Sharp growth increases are expected in leisure-oriented enterprises, as the economic future of Arkansas becomes increasingly tied to travel, leisure, and recreation.

ices and equipment and more direct flights to more major airports.

5. An enlarged, extended and improved interstate parkway system will be developed; these will be either fully landscaped, and, perhaps, tunneled and or depressed so as to protect present natural vistas, or will bypass or circumvent parks, reserves and preserves.
6. An intensified use of the Arkansas river will occur, with a general "filling-in" by industry and terminal companies of all allowable riparian frontage between Little Rock and Fort Smith (and even beyond).

University Faculty on Agriculture

If today's farmer were to fall asleep like a modern Rip Van Winkle for 30 years, he probably would be amazed at what he saw when he awoke.

Most qualified prognosticators believe that farms will become larger and farmers will have to be even better managers in the last third of this century.

Much or all of the agricultural products in this and other states may be produced by large farms which raise the commodities on contract to agricultural processing companies. This trend is firmly established in the poultry industry and many other areas of livestock raising today.

Agribusiness, now primarily on the processing end of the production chain, will continue to expand through contractual agreements into the initial production phase of agricultural commodities.

Arkansas will probably be no exception to this rule. With the exception of those areas of the state where people living on the fringe of population centers will have acreages, most of the agricultural products will come from large farming enterprises.

People in Arkansas and the rest of the nation will be better off nutritionally in 2000 A.D. than at any time before in history. They will have a wide choice of convenient foods to choose from. Indications are that more grain-based foods, such as those now being derived from the soybean, will be consumed. Competition for the consumer's dollar will come from other areas, too. If the nation's economy

continues to boom, or at least remain in a stable condition, the demand for red meat will move in an upward direction. Beef, swine and chicken products will appear in different arrays of preparation never before dreamed of by the housewife.

As in other areas of agricultural production, the future of forestry in Arkansas and in other parts of the nation may change greatly. New types of rapidly-growing trees could be the order of the modern forester. These trees will be planted and in a brief time, harvested in a complete, clean-cut operation. Research along these lines is being carried out now with the intention of keeping up with the demand of the building industry. Along with this research, improved cultural practices, improvements in disease and insect control, and faster growing pulp trees will give the forestry industry a big boost as it enters the 21st Century.

In many cases, the future is already here in some aspects of agricultural research and development work. For instance, in engineering, plans are being put into effect to test the efficiency of a remote-control device that will guide a tractor in all of the jobs familiar to Arkansas Delta agriculture. The device, partially consisting of cable laid under the surface of the soil on shaped beds, will be compared with the conventional tractor steering mechanism — man.

Should the research prove successful, an electronically driven tractor could be used to farm a crop for the entire growing season. This may help the farmer to get away from two old nemeses, labor and time.

Out-standing new varieties of rice, cotton, soybeans, tomatoes and other crops already have been developed by the Experiment Station and are adding millions of dollars of income to Arkansas farmers.

Along with such important problems as land use and the increasing technological needs of our society, another pressing problem which agriculturists and everyone will have to work on in the future is pollution.

We are becoming more cognizant of the fact that pollution takes many forms. This makes it very difficult to cope with and even more difficult to control.

There is every indication that pollution



Much of the manufacturing in Arkansas involves food and fiber processing, and Arkansas farmers stand to benefit greatly from the vast and resources and the great agricultural production growth.

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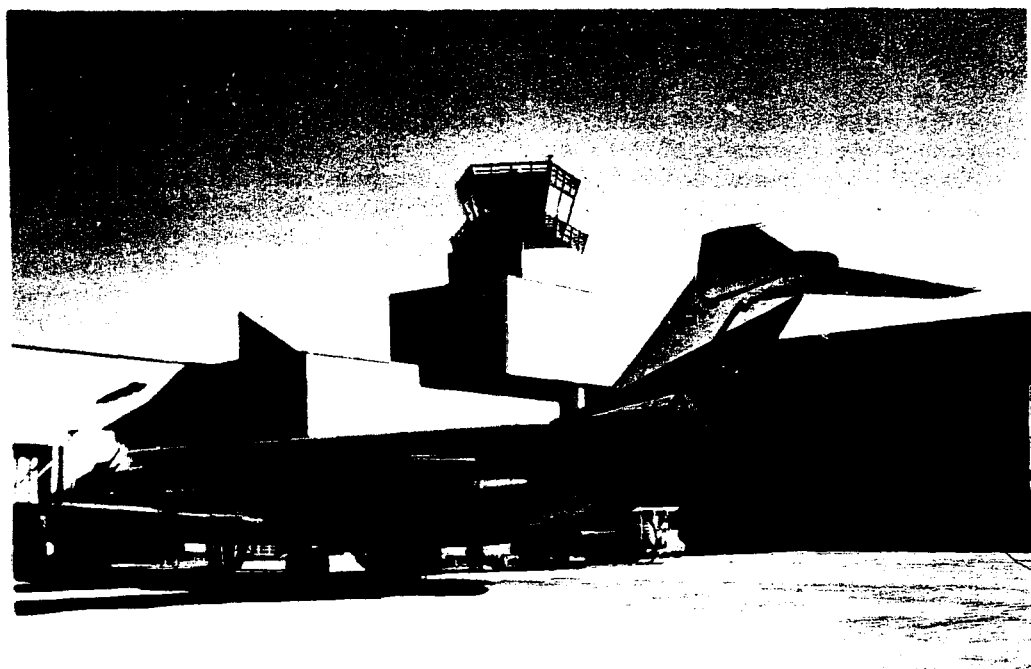
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2nd 100 YEARS *Continued from page 26*

duction growth at stake for this to happen. Also, much of our manufacturing involves food and fiber processing, requiring the necessary farm output to support it.

On the other hand, nearly half of the nation's jobs are in non-manufacturing business enterprises. In Arkansas, the proportion is less than 40 per cent. This is where much of our future diversification will take place. Within this category, the service industry sector will lead the way, resulting in growth rates for transportation, utilities, finance, insurance, and perhaps construction that are faster than those for the total business community during the coming decades. Even sharper increases are likely in health services, leisure-oriented enterprises, and tourism.

Obviously, something besides farming has to decrease as a share of the state's economic activity. The best estimates available show that nearly 15 per cent of our employment falls in the category of domestic service, family workers, and miscellaneous self-employment. Naturally, the comparable figure is only about 6 per cent. We can certainly expect this type of employment to decrease in relative importance in Arkansas.

At this time, the most serious obstacle in our outlook is the apparently prevailing energy supply shortage in our state. Although this situation is only part of a national problem, it is particularly acute in Arkansas due to our heavy dependence on natural gas both for direct commercial and industrial consumption and for electric power generation.

Becht on Transportation

Recently, current and anticipated developments in Arkansas' transportation system promise to produce beneficial changes, but only if they are properly understood, adequately planned and wisely managed. These changes include the opening of the Arkansas waterway, paralleled by the soon-to-be-completed Interstate 40 and a mainline of the Missouri-Pacific railroad. Indeed, there are few places in the United States that meet such high criteria for industrial, economic and recreational development as does the routeway extending from Little Rock to Fort Smith.

To most citizens, the industrialization of this routeway signals economic prog-

ress and tremendous promise for development of one of the nation's most desirable living and recreational areas. To others, industrialization of the routeway connotes dirt, noise, pollution, too many people, strangers, outside pressures, and other detrimental factors.

The problem for Arkansas, however, is not one of stemming progress, but rather of managing it. Industrialization need not be equated with pollution and deterioration. Through objective anticipation and the use of available technologies and know-how, Arkansans can have both high material standards provided by industrialization and still have high environmental standards if they are willing to make the substantial financial investments required for both.

Intermodal Transportation

One important aspect of insuring a bright future for Arkansas' transportation system is the development of terminals to facilitate intermodal transportation compatibility. Intermodal transportation is, in effect, the ability to shift shipments of freight from one mode of transportation to another, and to do it rapidly, efficiently and at the right place. For example, some goods currently are shipped by air to one point, then transferred to a truck before they can reach their final destination. The present process of doing that is slow, cumbersome and disoriented in terms of traffic flow. However, trailers-on-railroad cars is one good example of more efficient intermodal shipments. As we look ahead, the widespread use of interchangeable containers is a certainty. Properly located terminals to handle the exchange between modes is a must.

The economic advantages of intermodal containers in a total logistical or physical distribution system, adaptable to automatic reading, tracing and recording equipment, and offering security and protection from damage are obvious.

Interfacing Terminals

What is missing in Arkansas? Interfacing terminals, with handling equipment, container storage and repair facilities, and adequate rail, highway, water and air receiving interchange and shipping areas. Such facilities are costly to construct, and, due to the relatively low profit prospects of such facilities (at least in the early years), not many private entrepreneurs are prepared to invest in

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U of A STUDENTS — Continued from page 13

time many younger students were getting married before they came to college, and thus married students have become a permanent part of the University scene.

The era of the 1950s usually is regarded as a time of student apathy and frivolity. Some say it was a period when the University was "a big party school." This general characterization is largely inaccurate, of course, but students of this period probably were more concerned with having a good time and then finding a secure place for themselves in life, and less concerned with social issues, than are those students of today.

Skyrocketing Enrollments

At the UofA, the 1950s and the early years of the 1960s were marked by a skyrocketing enrollment and frenetic effort to keep pace with these enrollments in construction and physical facilities. During this period, student housing was expanded rapidly, as were classroom and other facilities.

The 1960s ushered in an era of turbulence in higher education all across the nation, and the UofA did not escape this. Like all universities, the UofA during this decade was the scene of controversies concerning freedom of speech, expression and inquiry, minority rights, the Vietnam War and ROTC. Though the conflicts at the UofA never reached the intensity of those on many other campuses and were

noted by an absence of violence, they did play a role in the continuing development of student life at the University.

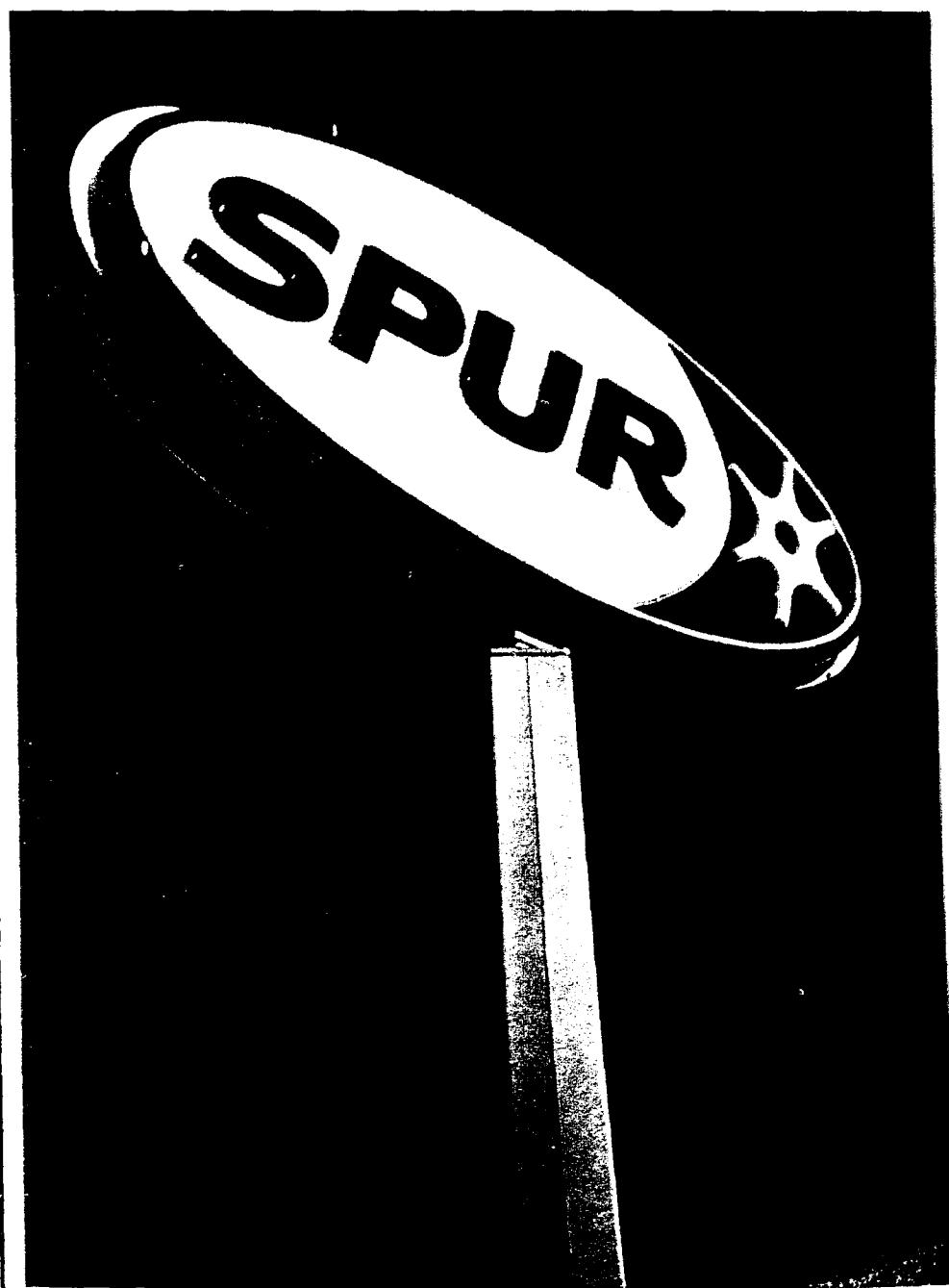
In a way, these controversies can be regarded as inevitable events in the development of a true, modern university — a place where diverse ideas and even conflicts can co-exist in the pursuit of knowledge.

Just as students throughout the history of the University have differed from those of previous periods, those of today have unique characteristics. On campuses throughout the nation, the turbulence of the 1960s is giving way to a quieter, more scholarly atmosphere — and the UofA is no exception. Students appear to be more serious about their individual studies and less eager to join the picket line or storm the dean's office. Some observers think that this signifies a willingness on the students' part to give the so-called "Establishment" another chance; others contend that activists are merely "lying low" for a while, and that chaos will erupt again. Only time will tell.

The "Centennial students" at the UofA — those who are entering their adult life as the University enters its second hundred years — face the same complex problems and challenges that the institution does. Indications are that most of them are aware of these problems and are willing to face up to them.



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ATHLETICS AT U of A

From its very first days, athletics have been a part of the University of Arkansas and the progress of the Athletic Department largely has paralleled that of the institution itself.

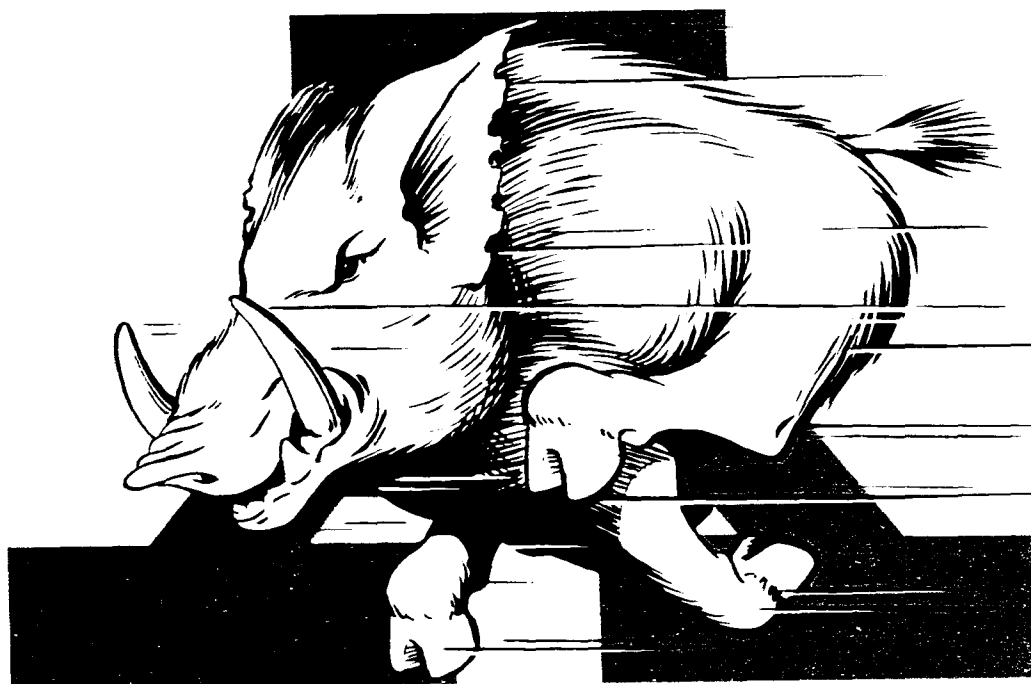
Admittedly, in those first years, athletics were practiced on a pretty informal basis, and it was years before an intercollegiate program was begun in sports.

Writing in the University alumni magazine in 1923, W. M. Harrison, a member of the class of 1873, recalled the early days of campus life. He wrote:

"On Saturday afternoons, we went out on the commons, where Arkansas Avenue is now located, and played baseball in ball season, played without gloves, masks, shin guards, etc., the catcher taking the ball on the bound, frequently the score being 30 odd to 20 odd."

Such were early-day sporting activities at the University, however, it wasn't long before the students began asking for more organized athletics. A petition was presented to the Board in the early 1880s to set aside 2 1/2 acres of the campus as grounds for baseball and football, and to appropriate funds for improvement. This petition was signed by many of the students, and endorsed by several faculty members, but it wasn't until 1884 that the ground was provided—and even then there was no money allotted.

Early athletic games were played east of Old Main, but later we read in catalogues of that era: "For the accommodation of the University football and base-



ball teams, there is an excellent athletic field with a covered grandstand."

This is reported in the catalog for 1903-04 and repeated for several years. This field was north of the present site of Razorback Hall. In 1909-10, bleachers are also reported to have been built.

Beginning with the catalog for 1918-19, we find that "Grounds for athletic sports are located on the west side of the campus. The football gridiron and baseball diamond are in the south field. The

north field contains the quarter-mile track and facilities for basketball, volleyball and other games. Tennis courts for men and women are located near the dormitories. Ample provision is arranged for seating spectators at the athletic games."

This field lasted the University until the present stadium was built in 1937. In 1923, a frame gymnasium, known for years as "Schmidt's Barn"—for Francis A. Schmidt, the coach at the time it was constructed—was built just west of the

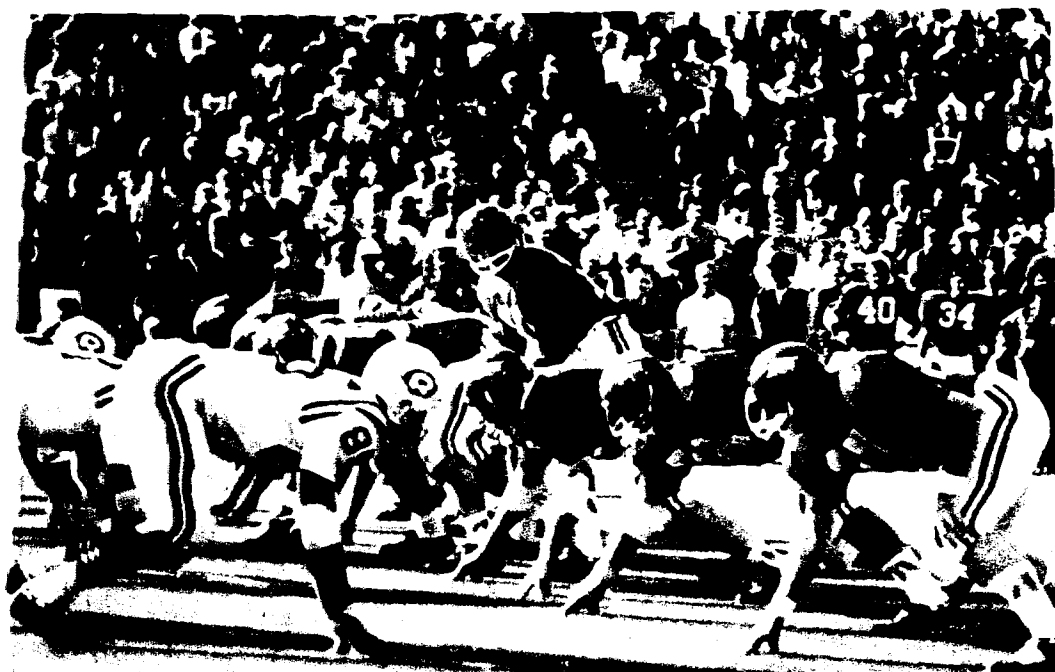
In the earlier days, the University football team practiced (and posed) in the meadow in front of Old Main. Pictured in the background are Schultertown and Mount Sequoyah.

athletic field. It was replaced in the 1930s by a permanent gymnasium, which now serves the Physical Education Department. Barnhill Fieldhouse was completed in the late 1950s.

A football team was organized at the University in the fall of 1894, with John Clinton Futrall, a young faculty member in the Language Department who later was to serve 26 years as president of the UofA, as manager and coach. Until 1907, the University's athletic teams, for the most part, had either no coaching or indifferent coaching, usually provided by a faculty member as an extracurricular activity.

Not until 1908, when Hugo Bezdek, a graduate of the University of Chicago, came to the UofA, did the institution have a full-time "director of physical culture and athletics," with status as a member of the faculty. The "Days of Bezdek" were actually the beginning of intercollegiate athletics at the University. Bezdek fielded two great teams in 1909 and 1910, and during his five years at the UofA, his teams won as many games as they lost.

After Bezdek, the University had five coaches before Schmidt and his entire coaching staff were hired away from the University of Tulsa. He is recognized as the first athletic director of the University and also introduced basketball in



Today's Razorbacks generate a great deal of pride. Under head coach Frank Broyles, the team has responded with adulation and respect from the backs of Arkansas.

The state has never known before. The people of the state have responded with adulation and respect the Razorbacks of Arkansas.

Development Program

As the lights of the first century of existence of the University of Arkansas are dimmed, there appear on the horizon of the Second Century staggering figures relative to growth, progress and future needs.

In an age of unusual demands due to social and technological changes and staggering growth in human population — especially the number of students enrolling in colleges and universities — a public university must seek private support. The combination of incomes from legislative appropriations and student fees will not provide the "extras" for "Margins of Excellence" required in academic programs if the public university is to be great in the real sense.

The creation of the University of Arkansas Development Council nearly two years ago has formalized efforts to attract contributions from private sources, which may be routed either through the University of Arkansas Foundation, Inc., or directly to the University of Arkansas.

Currently, the Development Council, under the chairmanship of Edward Penick of Little Rock, is comprised of a group of 63 outstanding business and professional leaders, whose ranks include non-alumni as well as alumni. All have a

commitment to render financial support and to share their talents for organizing and directing fund-raising programs which will provide the "Margins of Excellence" for all academic levels throughout the University of Arkansas system. Soon, through the process of careful selection and appointment by the Board of Trustees, as many as 12 additional members will be appointed to the Development Council, which generated nearly \$1,000,000 in support from private sources in 1971 and which will seek to raise \$2,000,000 during the 1972-73 academic year. The general chairman of the fund-raising program is Robert A. Young, Jr., of Fort Smith, who for 10 years served as a member of the University of Arkansas Board of Trustees. Mr. Young also serves as chairman of the Executive Board of the Development Council.

The members of the Council salute the University of Arkansas on the occasion of its Centennial and express the hope that their efforts will help lay the groundwork for a second century of service to Arkansas and the nation through unexcelled academic programs, thereby providing outstanding educational opportunities for students from all walks of life.

MEMBERS OF THE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL:

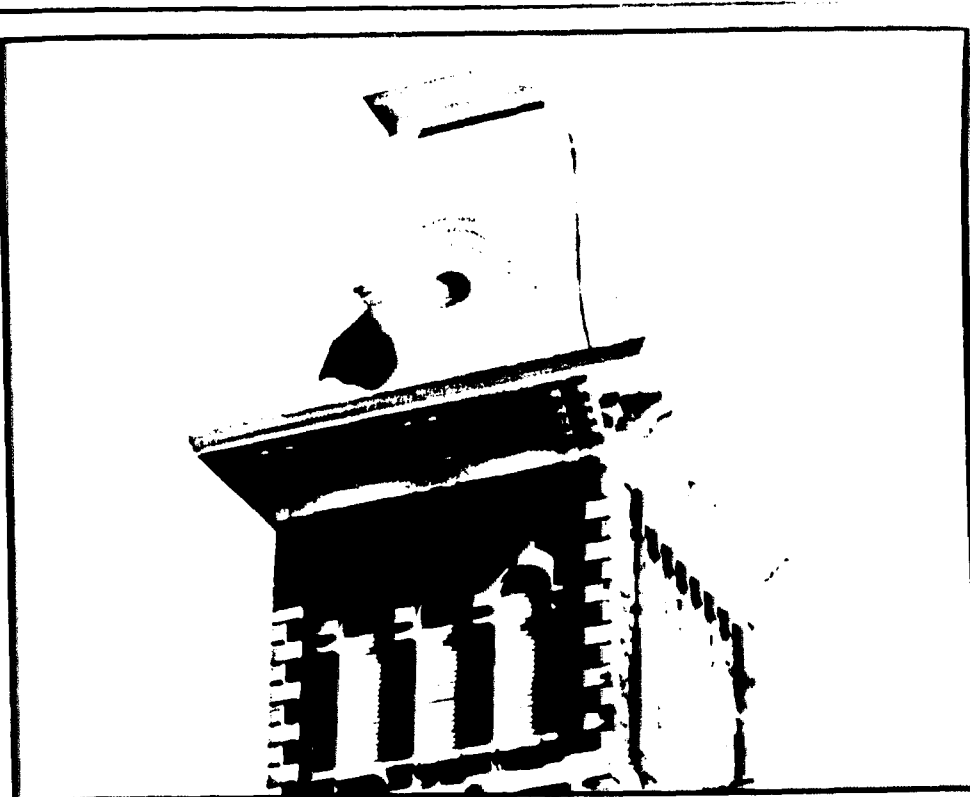
Ralph Abramson Clarendon, Ark.	Harold A. Chamberlain Houston, Texas	Joe C. Hardin Grady, Ark.	E. B. Sparks, Jr. Fort Smith, Ark.
William C. Adair, Jr. Paragould, Ark.	William Dillard, Sr. Little Rock, Ark.	H. L. Hembree Fort Smith, Ark.	William Penix Jonesboro, Ark.
Ray C. Adam New York, New York	Hal C. Douglas Fayetteville, Ark.	James E. Jones New Orleans, La.	Cecil Powers Portland, Ark.
Lance Alworth Dallas, Texas	Dudley Dowell Heber Springs, Ark.	Charles Kittrell Bartlesville, Okla.	J. G. Ragsdale El Dorado, Ark.
Richard S. Arnold Texarkana, Ark.	James T. Dyke Little Rock, Ark.	Chester Lauck Hot Springs, Ark.	Louis L. Ramsay, Jr. Pine Bluff, Ark.
E. J. Ball Fayetteville, Ark.	Thomas B. Freeman Tucson, Ariz.	Frederick Liebolt New York, New York	Raymond Rebsamen Little Rock, Ark.
Miller Barber Sherman, Texas	Louis L. Friedman Las Vegas, Nev.	Max Moses Little Rock, Ark.	Charles Scharlau Fayetteville, Ark.
R. S. Barnett, Jr. Alzheimer, Ark.	William B. Frogue Dallas, Texas	Jess Odum Little Rock, Ark.	A. Ford Wolf Temple, Texas
Thomas K. Barton Little Rock, Ark.	J. William Fulbright Washington, D. C.	Harold Ohlendorf Osceola, Ark.	Jack Stephens Little Rock, Ark.
J. W. Bellamy Pine Bluff, Ark.	Mrs. Irma Fitch Giffels Birmingham, Mich.	Marc Oudin Pine Bluff, Ark.	Paul Sullins Crockett, Ark.
Gus Blass Little Rock, Ark.	James H. Goss Willoughby, Ohio	Edward Penick Little Rock, Ark.	Beloit Taylor Little Rock, Ark.
William H. Bowen Little Rock, Ark.	W. Porter Grace Bella Vista, Ark.	H. P. Sedwick Kenilworth, Ill.	Herbert L. Thomas, Jr. Little Rock, Ark.
Brooks Brown Newport, Ark.	R. A. Lile Little Rock, Ark.	James B. Sharp Brinkley, Ark.	Sam Walton Bentonville, Ark.
Ellis Burgin Fayetteville, Ark.	Park Livingston Chicago, Ill.	Ellis Shelton Fayetteville, Ark.	Kenneth Pat Wilson Jacksonville, Ark.
William M. Campbell, Jr. Forrest City, Ark.	E. Nobles Lowe New York, New York	Maurice Smith, Jr. Cherry Valley, Ark.	Richard H. Wootton Hot Springs, Ark.
L. Clyde Carter Stuttgart, Ark.	Charles T. Meyer, Jr. Little Rock, Ark.		Robert A. Young, Jr. Fort Smith, Ark.

Honors for Dr. Mullins

The stature of a university must be measured to a great extent by the caliber of the people who serve it. It is therefore significant that numerous faculty and staff of the University of Arkansas have received State, national, and international recognition for their academic and administrative achievements.

In this connection, it is a fortunate coincidence that the Centennial year of the University of Arkansas has been a period during which especially significant honors have been bestowed upon the University's president, Dr. David W. Mullins. It is during this year that Dr. Mullins is

serving as President of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, one of the world's largest and most influential higher educational organizations. In this capacity, Dr. Mullins serves as one of the principal spokesmen for higher education on legislation under consideration by the United States Congress. In addition, he was appointed a member of the Commission on Federal Relations of the American Council on Education and as a member of the Higher Education Advisory Committee on Wages and Prices. He recently also served as president of the Southern Universities Conference.



U. of A. FUTURE LOOKS BRIGHT

The University has come along way in this first 100 years. Their tremendous progress & growth is a tribute, not only to the many 1000's of dedicated people who have made it possible, but to the entire state of Arkansas. Wal-Mart takes great pride in being a part of Arkansas, and heartily congratulates on it's 100th Birthday, the University of Arkansas, one of the great Universities in our country.

... AND OURS, TOO!

Yes! Wal-Mart has a bright future, too. Although not nearly as old (just 10 Years) Wal-Mart has enjoyed tremendous growth, also. From our very first store in Rogers, Arkansas, we have now grown to 39, in 5 States with 17 more to open in 1972. Our home office is located in Bentonville, Arkansas. We, too, are proud and look forward to serving the people of Arkansas for our next 100 years.



JUST THE BEGINNING

ROGERS, ARKANSAS	CLAREMORE, OKLAHOMA	JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI	POPPIAR BLUFF, MISSOURI
HARRISON, ARKANSAS	MIAMI, OKLAHOMA	NO. LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS	EBANON, MISSOURI
CONWAY, ARKANSAS	POCATELLO, OKLAHOMA	SIAM SPRINGS, ARKANSAS	NEST PLAINS, MISSOURI
MORRILTON, ARKANSAS	PRIOR, OKLAHOMA	SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS	NEOSHO, MISSOURI
VAN BUREN, ARKANSAS	CENTON, MISSOURI	MTN. HOME, ARKANSAS	ST. ROBERT, MISSOURI
FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS	CENTER, MISSOURI	NEWPORT, ARKANSAS	FARMINGTON, MISSOURI
JACKSONVILLE, ARKANSAS	CAHON, MISSOURI	NASHVILLE, ARKANSAS	SIKESTON, MISSOURI
FAVETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS	CAHON, MISSOURI	PARAGOULD, ARKANSAS	NEVADA, MISSOURI
MANHATTAN, KANSAS	CARTHAGE, MISSOURI	PARAGOULD, ARKANSAS	MEMPHIS, MISSOURI
RUSTON, LOUISIANA	BRANSON, MISSOURI	PARAGOULD, ARKANSAS	

LABOR FORCE AND THE POPULATION IN THE YEAR 2000

Labor Force	Labor Force/Population	Population
970,104	.34	2,870,130
1,184,167	.34	3,503,453
970,104	.44	2,204,782
1,184,167	.44	2,691,287
970,104	.39	2,487,446
1,184,167	.39	3,036,326

at the 1970 level, the population will be substantially greater than 2.5 million. However, on the other hand, if the state ratio reaches the projected national level, the original population estimate is somewhat overstated if the lower of the two labor force projections is the most realistic of the two. The compromise ratio (.39), when applied to the low labor force estimates, yields a population estimate that is very similar to that first presented 2,500,000 for the year 2000.

The inherent danger of assuming the continuation of past trends is nowhere more evident than when applied to population and employment data for the purpose of projections. However, the technological, environmental, and socio-economic factors that tend to cause shifts in development trends usually occur gradually so that projections can be made for short- and moderate-length time periods with some degree of confidence. Thus, the general body of evidence seems to support the conclusion that the growth trend that developed in Arkansas popu-

lation in the late 1960's will continue into the 21st century.

Heffelfinger on Industry

It will take both corresponding increases in jobs from industrial development and improvement in the skills of our people to sustain a large population growth. We must work toward general education achievement levels at least equal to national averages and, more importantly, we must sharply upgrade our vocational, technical, and professional skill-training programs in Arkansas. Greater emphasis will have to be placed, too, on imparting marketable skills to both youth and adults at earlier ages if the required job creation is to be accomplished. This may well mean that the next century's people-training system will be quite different from that of today.

There are few places in the United States that offer the opportunity for industrial, economic, and recreational development as does the highway-rail-water transportation routeway between Little Rock and Fort Smith.

Tripling of Income

Taking a shorter-term view toward this anticipated background, total employment in the state could exceed 1,000,000 workers fairly early in the 21st century. If so, we will have had large increases in service industry development, along with continued manufacturing growth. Income levels will probably triple and family income may be four times as large. This will partly result from wage increases and increasing participation of women in the labor force at higher skill jobs than is the case today. Too much of the dollar income growth, however, will be due to continued inflation, which seems likely to prevail in the foreseeable future.

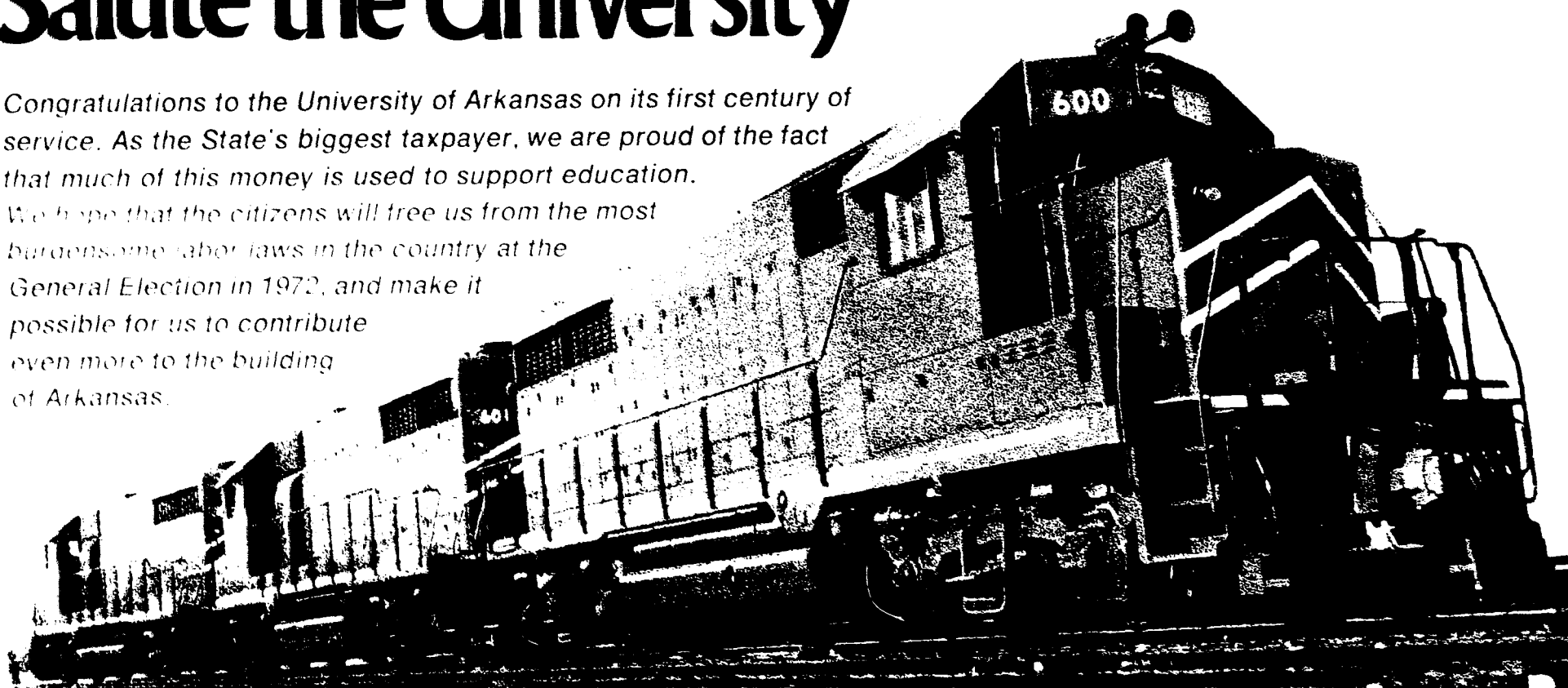
Still greater diversification toward a structure more like that of the nation is the major characteristic in the outlook for business and industry in Arkansas. Nearly one-fourth of our employment is now in manufacturing, which is nearly the same as the national proportion. Thus, we may well move somewhat above this one goal that we have been working toward. The nation's employment in agriculture was only 4.4 per cent of the total in 1970. In Arkansas, the share is more than 8 per cent and has been consistently declining. It will continue to drop further, but the national level is not necessarily healthy for our state. We have too many land resources and too much agricultural pro-

(continues page 28)

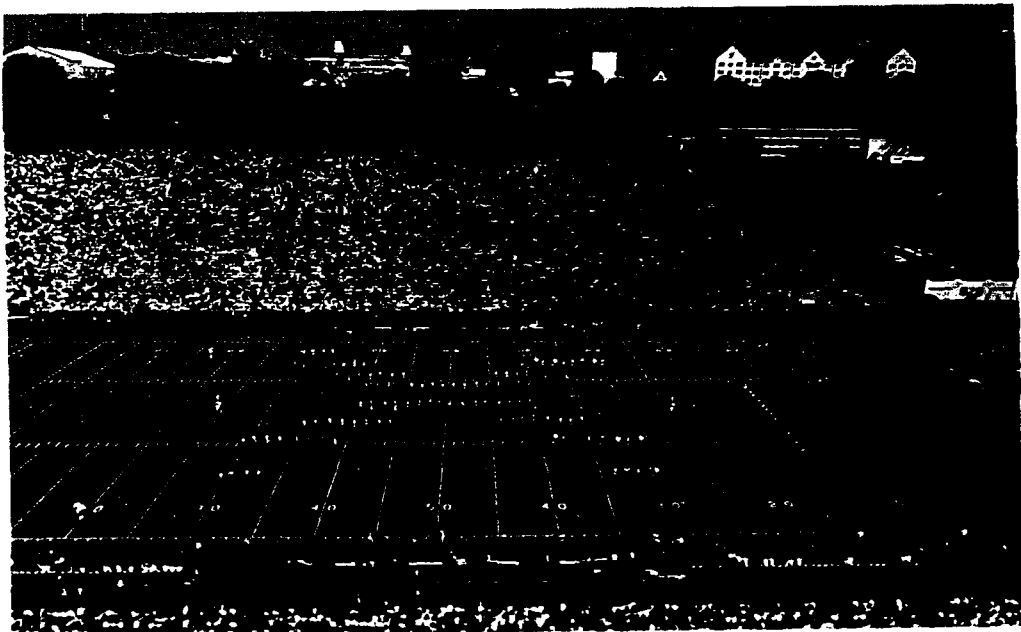


Arkansas' Railroads Salute the University

Congratulations to the University of Arkansas on its first century of service. As the State's biggest taxpayer, we are proud of the fact that much of this money is used to support education. We hope that the citizens will free us from the most burdensome labor laws in the country at the General Election in 1972, and make it possible for us to contribute even more to the building of Arkansas.



Arkansas' Railroads/Promoting Arkansas' Progress



The Marching Razorback Band adds color and musical excitement to Razorback football games. The precision marching and high musical quality have impressed live audiences and television viewers all over America.

1924. His cage team won a Southwest Conference title in 1925. In football, Schmidt never had a losing season. His 1927 team came within one game of going undefeated.

It was during the days of Schmidt that two of the finest athletes and coaches in the University's history first came to the campus. They are George Cole, who is presently athletic director of the UofA, and Glen Rose, retired head basketball coach. They both entered as freshmen in 1924, and played through the 1928 season.

Schmidt was replaced in 1928 by Fred Thomsen, who had been his top assistant. He coached at Arkansas for 13 years. In his first year, a pass-catching end named Wear Schoonover won immortality when he became the school's first All-American. He now is a member of the National Football Hall of Fame. Only the use of an ineligible substitute cost the UofA the conference title in 1933. In 1936, the Razorbacks claimed their first conference championship.

During the war years, a succession of coaches kept the athletic program alive, a near impossible task considering that military draft calls kept things pretty well in disruption. These war-time coaches included both Cole and Rose, who had been

on the UofA staff for several years.

It was in 1946 that the Razorback program as it is known today got its start. In that year, John Barnhill came from Tennessee to take over the helm.

Barnhill accepted the challenge as athletic director and head football coach and launched a long-range program toward athletic excellence. His first priority was to rally the people of the State to support the athletic program of their university.

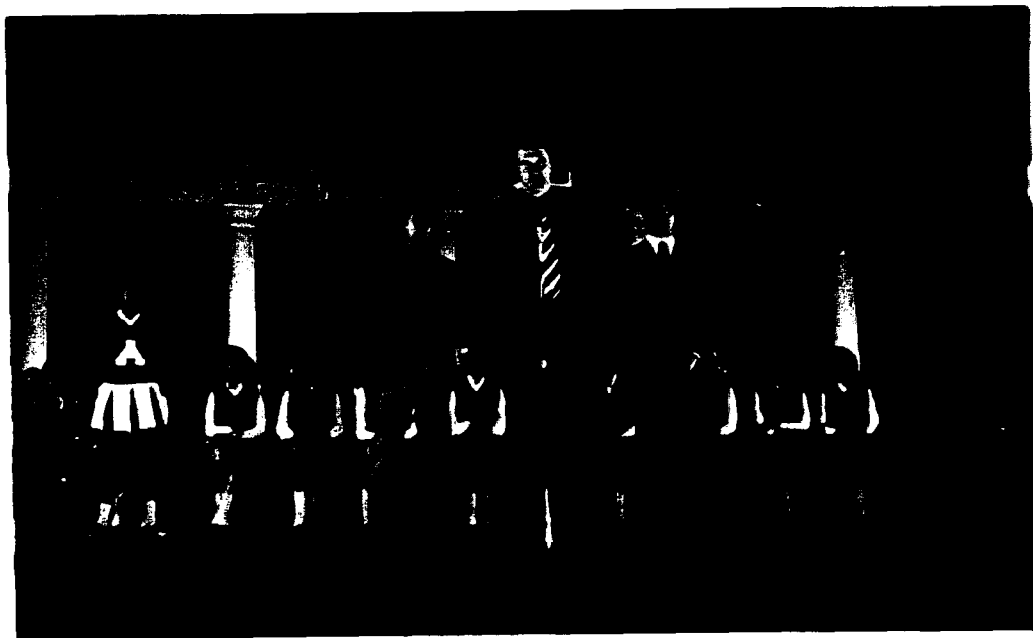
Barnhill organized Razorback Clubs throughout the State. A big factor in the success of the program was the scholarship program, which flourished under Cole.

Timely success caused support to build, triggered by a tie for the Southwest Conference football championship and the Razorback's first bowl appearance. They fought to a 0-0 tie with Louisiana State University in the 1947 Cotton Bowl.

Football fortunes leveled off until Frank Broyles, then 33, arrived at Arkansas as head football coach in 1953. Since that time Razorback fortunes have reached the pinnacle of success. A national championship in 1964 was one of many spectaculars.

Coach Broyles, in winning 117 games, losing only 41, and tying three, has established Arkansas as a national football

Several players on the 1939 Razorback basketball team are well-known in Arkansas today. Maurice "Footsie" Britt, pro football player, Congressional Medal of Honor winner, former Lieutenant Governor, is No. 42. No. 31 is Louis Ramsay, a Pine Bluff banker and currently a member of the UofA Board of Trustees. Ramsay was also quarterback on the football team in his college days. Howard "Red" Hickey, a football and basketball star at the UofA who went on to become a professional football coach, is No. 54. Hickey is currently a scout for the Dallas Cowboys. Neil Martin, a World War II hero for whom Camp Neil Martin, a post-war housing development on campus, was named, is No. 55. Jan Carter, director of public works for the City of Little Rock, is No. 58. Coach Glen Rose (upper row, right) established a basketball dynasty at the University in the middle and late '30's; this 1939 team won the Southwest Conference Championship.



Frank Broyles is a regular participant at pep rallies held in the Greek Theatre on the Fayetteville campus. UofA students have given all-out support to the Razorbacks throughout the years, in winning seasons and during the lean years too.

power.

Although Arkansas teams appeared in bowl games prior to the Broyles era, and Razorbacks earned All-America and All-Conference honors, the golden years began in 1959.

Coach Broyles has guided the Razorbacks to eight bowl games, and he and his staff have molded 18 All-Americans.

The success of the football program has made the athletic department self-supporting. Continued support of the fans has been the difference, since no State funds are appropriated for the use of the Athletic Department.

The over-all athletic program -- which encompasses football, basketball, track, tennis, golf, baseball, cross-country and swimming -- continues to grow in excellence under Cole.

Tradition has been a driving force. New basketball Coach Lanny Van Eman was impressed by the fact that Arkansas has won more conference basketball championships than any other school in the league. That convinced him the opportunity is there. In his first season, he generated tremendous enthusiasm among fans and students.

From Arkansas' first All-American basketball star, Tom Pickell in 1929, through Rose's career as an All-Confer-

ence player and winningest coach in the league when he retired, a legacy was established. Coach Rose guided Razorback teams to six conference titles during his 22 seasons at the helm.

Track men Herman Bagby and Clyde Scott set goals for young Razorbacks to shoot at.

Scott brought distinction to the State in 1948 when he qualified for the Olympics and finished second in the 110 hurdles with a time of 13.7 in London. Also an All-American tailback in football, Scott has been inducted into the National Football Hall of Fame along with Schoonover.



The UofA and Oklahoma A&M (now Oklahoma State University) competed in track in 1911, when the track field was located north of the present Arts Center on the western edge of the campus. Note that the pole vaulter has been caught in the air, a rare photographic feat for 1911.



In the year 2072, a century from now, a student at the University of Arkansas could be expected to go to the University Library to get an answer on a complicated question he will have in his chemistry course. Pushing a button, he feeds the question into the library's electronic information retrieval center. But the answer may not be available in the University's own storehouse of knowledge. No matter. The student simply pushes a second button and the answer he seeks comes to him immediately from the information retrieval center at a university in another state. FANTASTIC? Not at all. The development of large retrieval centers and their inter-connection throughout the country is a concept that already is receiving the attention of higher educational planners. Indeed, if we could look ahead and envision what higher education will be like in the year 2072, we would be much more amazed than the founders of the University of Arkansas would have been in 1872 if they could have envisioned what the University is like today. Indeed, the entire state of



Arkansas, like the rest of the nation, can expect a vast transformation in the next century. It was therefore considered appropriate, in planning the publication of this Centennial supplement, to ask certain experts on the faculty and staff of the University to look in their "crystal balls" and assess some of the changes both the University and the state can anticipate in the years ahead. These include Dr. Palmer C. Pilcher, vice president for academic affairs; Dr. James C. Dennis, vice president for health sciences; Dr. Phillip Taylor, director of the Bureau of Business and Economic Research; Dr. W. A. Heffelfinger, associate director of the Industrial Research and Extension Center; Dr. J. Edwin Becht, distinguished professor of Transportation in the College of Business Administration; members of the faculty and staff of the Division of Agriculture; Dr. Aubrey Harvey, associate dean of the Graduate School; and Dr. R. E. Babcock, director of the Water Resources Center.

ARKANSAS POPULATION

	ACTUAL				PROJECTED
	1940	1950	1960	1970	2000
Total	1,949,387	1,909,511	1,786,272	1,923,295	2,502,047
White Male	744,238	743,614	690,695	762,982	930,906
White Female	721,846	737,893	705,502	802,933	980,054
Nonwhite Male	238,678	207,920	188,193	169,328	288,301
Nonwhite Female	244,625	220,084	201,882	188,052	302,802

omic Research has developed preliminary projections of Arkansas' population and employment and attempted to evaluate the migration and age-structure implications of these projections.

Based purely upon presently prevailing birth and death rates, the population of the state can be expected to reach approximately 2,500,000 by the year 2000, or an increase of 30 per cent over the 30-year period. A population of 3,000,000 by the year 2072 is a distinct possibility. Not only do these figures assume a zero net migration rate, they also assume that the structures (age, sex, and race) of the in and out-migration are identical. The validity of this assumption, with respect to its aggregate impact, may be, at least at first, highly questionable, since recent experience has indicated a positive net migration. However, at the same time, there are also indications that the net migration will act to increase the average age. Thus, the positive net migration, may, in fact, have a reduced impact on population growth over the span being considered.

Viewing the state's projected population as a percentage of United States population, the initial projection would indicate a small decline in the state's share of total national population.

Table II contains employment projections by broad industry classifications for Arkansas in the year 2000. For the most part, both the high and low projections were obtained by extending the historical growth patterns of the industries. Since the "low" projections reflect declines in only three industries (agriculture, lumber and wood products, and mining) and, at the same time, show employment increases of more than 50 per cent in nine categories, even these projections may be optimistic.

If Arkansas' unemployment rate declines to 4 per cent by 2000, the employment projections imply a labor force of 970,000 (low) or 1,184,000 (high). While this indicates an increase of almost 50 per cent in the labor force (considering the low projections), this is not unreasonable since the natural increase

in population in the age groups between 16 and 64 years is expected to be 41 per cent or more than 440,000 people.

The Arkansas labor force amounted to almost 34 per cent of its population in 1970. This was substantially below the national percentage but the Arkansas figures have been steadily rising over the past several years. The ratio of the labor force to the population, at the national level, has been projected to be approxi-

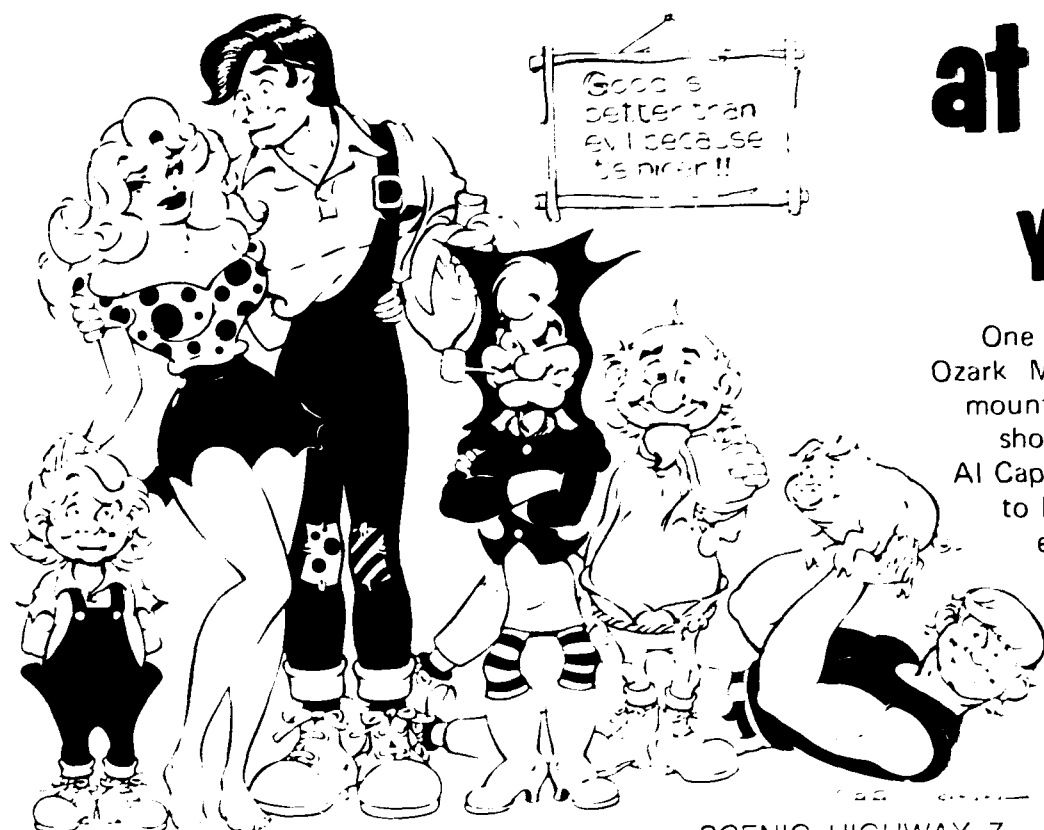
mately 44 per cent by 2000. Table I shows the implied population levels for Arkansas, given the two labor force projections, assuming first a 34 ratio between labor force and population, then a 44 ratio, and last, a 39 ratio.

The significance of the data in Table IV is reinforced when reference is made to the original population projection (2,500,000 for the year 2000). On the one hand, if the labor force ratio remains

ARKANSAS EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

Industry	1970	2000	
	Actual (1,000's)	Low (1,000's)	High (1,000's)
Agriculture	59.4	41.0	41.0
Federal government	18.6	24.0	25.8
State & local government	84.2	152.0	152.0
Furniture & fixtures	12.5	24.8	35.0
Lumber & wood products	22.3	14.3	19.2
Apparel & textiles	15.5	37.0	37.0
Communication, utilities, nonrail transportation	31.7	41.0	41.0
Food & kindred	24.8	49.5	54.0
Mining	4.5	4.0	5.7
Primary Metals	4.8	10.2	22.0
Paper & Allied products	8.7	21.0	35.0
Contract construction	25.8	50.0	66.0
Services	94.7	170.0	300.0
All other	100.7	105.5	108.1
Wholesale & retail trade	106.1	187.0	193.0
Total	616.3	931.3	1,136.8
Unemployed	5.2%	4%	4%
Total Labor Force	650.1	970.1	1,184.2

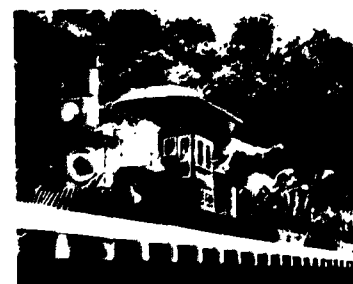
Congratulashuns to the Univercity of Arkensaw from the gang at Dogpatch USA



Va'll come now.

One thing we have in common the beautiful Ozark Mountains, where everyone will find a mountain of family fun at Dogpatch, just a short drive from the U of A campus. Meet Al Capp's famous comic strip characters come to life. And enjoy the many rides and other exciting things to do at this mountain funland. Open last weekend in April.

Open daily Memorial Day through Labor Day. We'll be waiting for you.



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AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

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2nd 100 YEARS . . . Continued from page 21

up with answers to population problems and to argue that we can maintain a continuing ability to expand food production on less acreage. In doing so, we express the hope that we will catch up with the world's hungry and starving people.

Our actions represent vital, temporary measures that fail to consider the fact that the ultimate environmental space requirements for food production, disposal of wastes and for human living is finite, while the potential for human reproduction is infinite. How can we avoid the conclusion that sooner or later medical conquests must lead to the development of socially acceptable methods for family planning and population control? Because the future of the world will be at stake, I predict that we will eventually do so. How to accomplish this in a humane, moral and ethical manner acceptable to all cultures remains one of medicine's most essential, unfulfilled conquests.

96-Year Life Expectancy

It has been predicted that by 1990 the people of this nation will have a life expectancy of 96 years. This represents a fantastic cumulative effect of medical conquests. Marvelous, but who is thinking about the impact of such a significant increase in life expectancy in a society that dictates retirement at the age of 65 years or younger? Do we really want to live to 96 if the extra years are largely non-productive, with much of it to be spent in nursing homes? What will this do to the economy of this nation? To the politics of this nation? To our limited health care resources and an already diminished respect for advanced age?

The most immediate challenge to medicine—one that is begging for conquest—is the development of more adequate health care delivery systems. We have a shortage of all kinds of health manpower. The importance of the availability of the physician's time has become a primary concern. As a result, the physician will necessarily become more dependent on medical assistants and allied personnel. If one could free up to 50 per cent of a doctor's time by use of such people, it could amount to doubling the number of physicians available for the more serious problems that only he is qualified to manage. This is the economical way to approach the doctor shortage, but somehow we must produce the new kinds of manpower, and this will require financial resources not now in view.

Exciting Conquests Ahead

On the brighter side, we undoubtedly stand on the threshold of one of the most

exciting conquests ahead. With the knowledge of the genetic code makes it possible to control some, and perhaps most, of the inherited disorders or birth defects.

Knowledge of the physiochemical basis for man's "physiologic computer"—our brain—is emerging and this opens the door for the control of mental and emotional disorders. These are the patients who fill a majority of the institutional beds and cause so much human sorrow and social expense in the nation.

Only recently, Dr. Li at the University of California announced the successful synthesis of the growth hormone of the human pituitary gland, a feat considered impossible a few years ago. We are beginning to salvage many human organs at the time of death for donation to the living. In the future, we may be able to place a recipient's body into a state of suspended

animation or hibernation until such time as an appropriate therapy can be developed or until a favorable organ is available. The problems of rejection of transplanted organs by antibodies developed by the recipient will be solved by immunological techniques, but even this may become unnecessary in some instances.

For example, heart transplantation, where totally synthetic mechanical hearts are likely to provide better solutions. Prototypes are already available. Specific viruses will be identified with the cause of certain types of cancer; and anti-cancer vaccines will become as universal as those now used for polio and smallpox. Significant conquests, with consequences!

Taylor on Population

From 1940 to 1970, the changing com-



Hundreds of Arkansans who dropped out of school have been able to further their education through classes in adult basic education, held in centers across the state. This is just one area of service to the people of Arkansas engaged in by the University.

position and the absolute size of Arkansas' population were consistent barometers of the economic climate of the state. The dramatic increase in total population from 1940 to 1960, and the relatively low increase from 1960 to 1970 were clearly functions of the net migration of the population. Furthermore, data in Table I indicate that the migration was primarily concentrated among the male residents, and particularly the nonwhite residents—those most subject to the attraction of economic opportunities elsewhere.

Data from the latter years of the 1960's seem to imply a reversal of the population trends that prevailed during most of the past 30 years. With this recent experience, and information now available from the 1970 census of population, research into the population growth rates that Arkansas may experience over the next 30 years, to the year 2000, may offer appreciable insight into the development of the state over that period. With that objective in mind, the Bureau of Business and Eco-

Pilcher on Education

Recent U. S. Office of Education re-

ports estimate that by 1976 more than 82 million adults in this country will be taking part "in educational programs outside the traditional school system." You may, if you think seriously about it, agree that we are indeed confronted with a seamless fabric of education. The projected figure for that date for enrollment in "traditional schooling" at all levels — kindergarten through graduate school — is 67 million. How are we going to attack these vast needs for education both within and outside of the traditional system?

Technological Marvels

First, and probably most obvious, of these tools of approach is the so-called "new technology of learning." Although somewhat oversold by manufacturers, and by those who view variants of this approach as a means to reduce or preferably eliminate instructional costs, its impact is inevitable as we move into an era of what must be termed that of "continuing education."

To meet this challenge, it is not inconceivable that many, if not most, homes or living centers will have at their disposal learning consoles with viewing screens connected with a central computer through a statewide grid. This will give the individual family a telephone dial access to continually updated central educational data banks, including library centers. These will doubtless also have some sort of reproductive capacity and permit relatively permanent retention of the information in the user's hands, either in the form of video tape or, more likely, "print-out" devices.

This concept is not in the realm of Rube Goldberg or even Jules Verne. Such devices exist and have for several years. Cost of the "hardware" and programming, or "software," along with an educational inflexibility that goes back to the monastery, have deterred their use. However, there has been a steadily declining cost of portable video-tape recorders from their commercial availability some 15-20 years ago to today's charge, which is within reach of many individuals. This provides documentary evidence that innovative production, coupled with demand, will bring

costs to manageable proportions. As an aside, witness the sharp decline in the cost of color television sets over roughly the same period.

Obsolete Degrees

Application of this new technology of instruction will create dramatic changes in the traditional approach to the acquisition of formal degrees. In the distant future, the very concept of "degree" may become nearly obsolete, and considerable progress in the area of non-traditional approaches already has been accomplished in this country through various approaches generally termed "external degrees," meaning that study and degree progress is accomplished external to the main campus. This is done largely, but not exclusively, through some form of directed study under the total control of a member of the faculty, primarily through correspondence.

Another interesting program is the granting of academic credit for non-university experiences. A recent issue of the Southern Regional Education Board's *Newsletter*, reports that a significant number of prestigious Southern universities, both public and private, are granting credit for what have been regarded as non-academic experiences, such as summer work in a social welfare agency, a banking institution, a law, business, or governmental office, or elsewhere. In each case, this effort is under faculty-institutional control. The University of Arkansas has been experimenting on a small scale with this in agriculture, arts and sciences, and other academic areas.

Future developments will doubtless lead to the possibility of tightly controlled achievement examinations through which students might complete a year or even more of a course in a relatively brief period of time. This would be applicable to many areas of study, and would be credited to permit the individual to move ahead to those academic areas which present realistic rather than unrealistic challenges. In this latter effort, American higher education has paralleled similar attitudes of the British Open University. The new Open University of North America will adopt many of the experimental approaches developed this side of the Atlantic.

In summary, the impact of technology

makes it imperative that we recognize that higher education in the century to come will no longer be exclusively available to that small number of individuals who have the financial or time resources to take up residence on a traditional campus. In a very real sense, the whole state will be a campus.

Greatness of Universities

This does not mean the decline, either in number of students, quality of instruction, or necessity for the American college campuses as we know them. Quite the contrary. They will be strengthened by this new emphasis. There will always be that perhaps intangible, but nevertheless real, value of residence in the traditional halls of ivy where the values of personal contact and intellectual relationship pay handsome dividends over one's lifetime. Indeed, to de-emphasize the significance of the university—probably the greatest single institution that the Western world has developed—would be a disservice to research and other creative activities which require a physical base for their successful pursuit.

It is to those who pass through the groves of academe, as well as to those who for one reason or another cannot now avail themselves of the richness of the academic experience, that the next century must give emphasis. The only handicap to a period of intellectual renaissance which technology has provided will be our own timid human incapacity to provide the vision and the courage to move forward with the tools that are now at hand.

Dennis on Medicine

Man and Medicine - The Conquest Ahead! What an intriguing subject - one which we can sensationalize with a

Like most men in medicine, I deeply feel that the mission of a physician is to save lives, prolong life, and to relieve human suffering. I, personally, could never do other than honor this credo, but it gets pretty "sticky" when we project the impact of our successful conquests of disease. Will there be a multiplication of population beyond the resources of the environment either to sustain it or to absorb its waste?

Current, it is comforting to express faith in the ability of technology to come

continues page 24



This modern operating room at the UofA Medical Center in Little Rock presages dramatic breakthroughs in health care that lie ahead as the University begins its Second Hundred Years.

SCOPE of the UNIVERSITY

The University of Arkansas is a growing, dynamic institution whose most crucial challenge is keeping abreast of change—change in education and change in the society the University serves. It undertakes this mission through three major functions—teaching, research, and the application of both teaching and research through programs of public service.

Indeed, no one can grasp the scope of the University's mission today without recognizing that each of its programs of work, all of its activities, its planning, and day-to-day operations are tied directly to one or more of these three major objectives—teaching, searching and serving.

In its teaching program, the University seeks to develop the intellectual and leadership potential of more than 20,000 resident students enrolled on its campuses at Fayetteville, Little Rock and Monticello, as well as approximately 12,000 students who are enrolled in off-campus independent study classes.

In its research program, the University expends more than \$15 million a year in the search for knowledge that is one of the nation's largest and most vital growth industries. This discovery of knowledge catalyzes the educational, economic and social development of our state, the region, and the entire nation.

In its public service programs, the University assists in applying knowledge to the benefits of industry, business, agriculture, science, engineering, the professions, and to the advancement of education itself.

President David W. Mullins, in his inauguration address in 1961, referred to the University as "a fountainhead of progress for the people it serves. . . . A creator of spiritual, cultural and material wealth."

Teaching, research and public service are hallmarks of the land-grant system of 69 universities and colleges of which the University of Arkansas is a part. It is generally recognized as the greatest

system of higher education the world has ever known.

One indicator of the growth of the University has been the addition of new campuses to its system. These include the University of Arkansas at Little Rock and the University of Arkansas at Monticello, with Arkansas AM&N College at Pine Bluff scheduled to be merged with the University this July. There are seven colleges and schools at the Fayetteville campus alone, as well as a number of instructional divisions at UALR, and UAM. The University has an outstanding Medical Center at Little Rock. Its Agricultural Experiment Stations are located throughout the state. The Agricultural

Extension Service operates in every county in Arkansas. And the Division of Continuing Education provides both credit and non-credit courses at graduate centers located throughout Arkansas.

Physical facilities of the University are extensive and more than \$35 million of new construction has been completed in the past decade. Now under construction at Fayetteville is a new Arkansas Union and a large Communications Classroom Building to house the Departments of Journalism, English, Foreign Languages, and Speech and Dramatic Arts. An addition to the Law School building and the remodeling of Old Main are scheduled for the near future. A major

classroom building soon will be started at UALR, and a fine arts auditorium will be constructed at UAM.

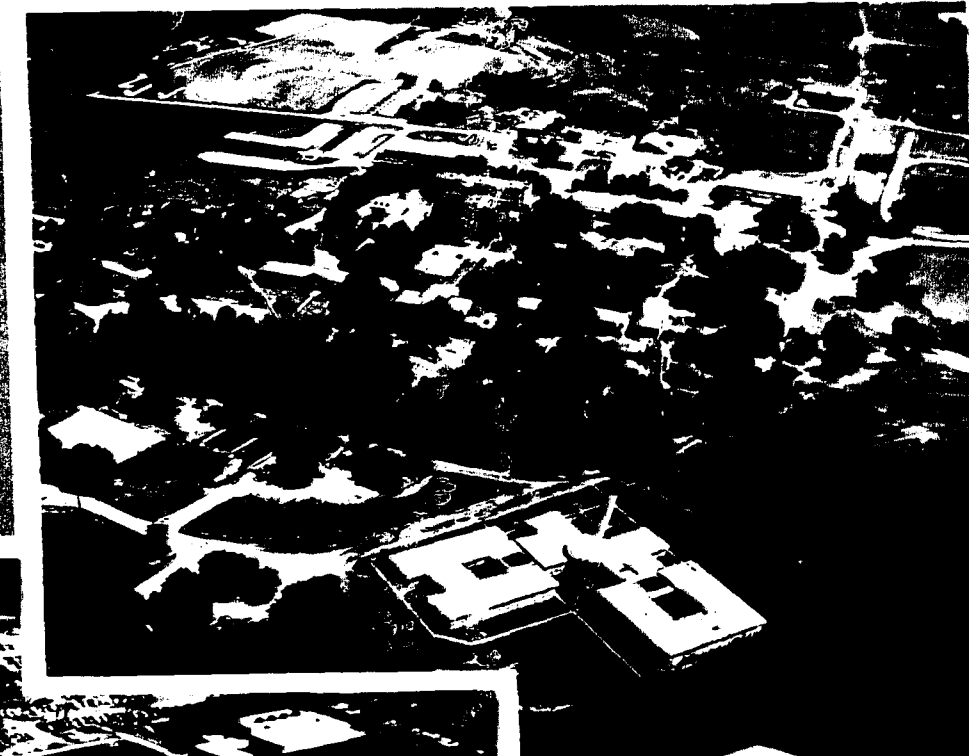
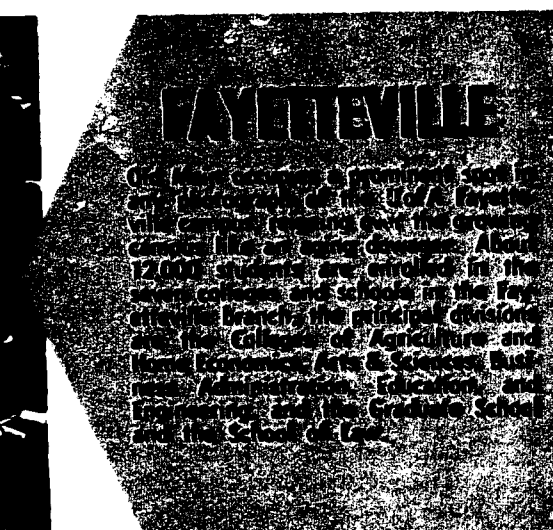
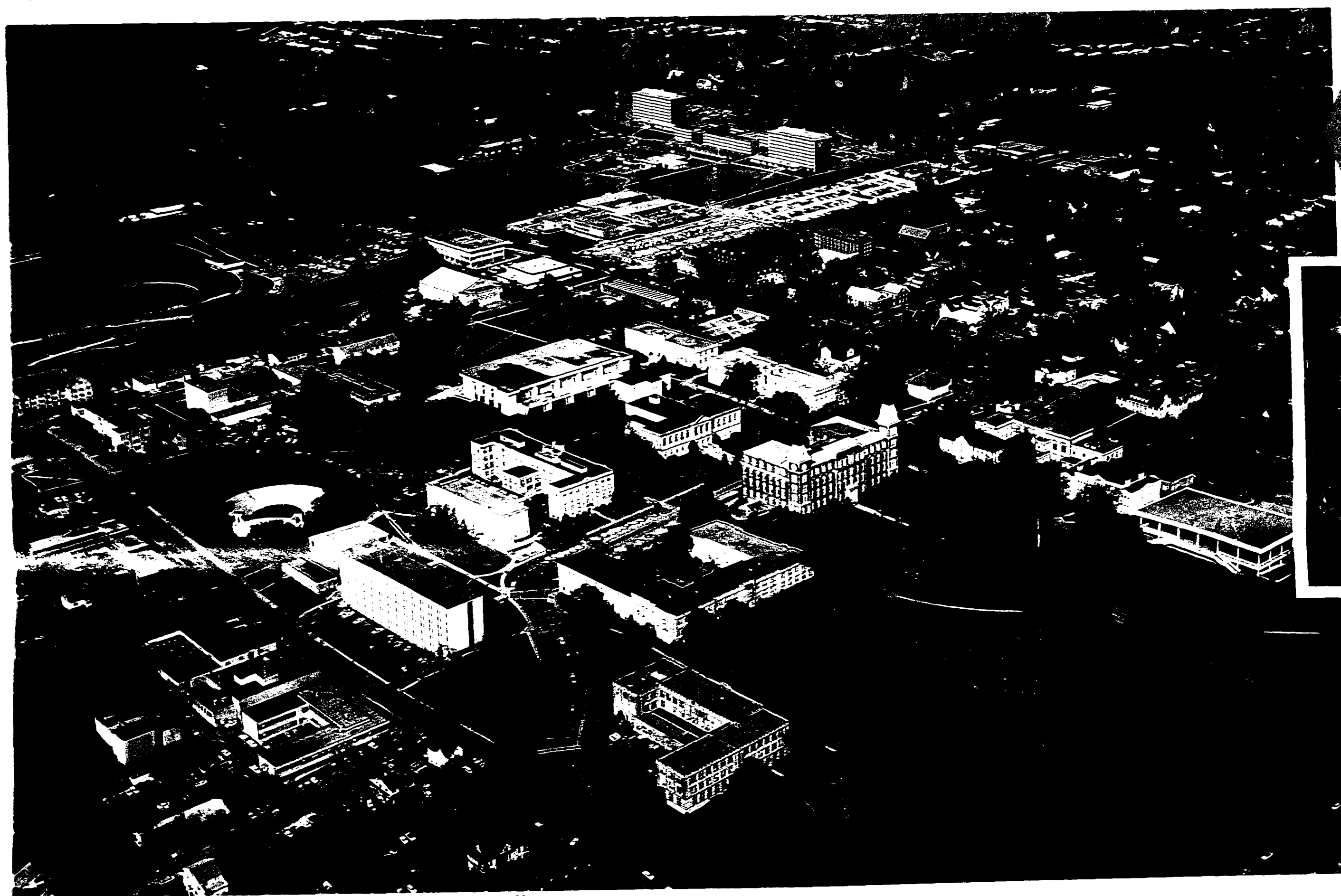
The University is a highly diversified institution. Its students, faculty and staff come from many geographical regions and economical and social origins. The institution is so diverse in its activities that it mirrors the activities of society itself. It is so diverse in its possessions that it owns three varieties of ginger trees, a planetarium, a facsimile of the Gutenberg Bible, a huge glass collection, a seismograph, an ion exceleator, a collection of 38,000 insects, a 3,000-seat replica of the Greek Theater built at the foot of the Acropolis in Athens 2,400

years ago, and an 1838 military map showing the defenses of America and its Western frontier.

It is a University of achievement. This is reflected in rapidly growing enrollments, the caliber of the faculty, the accomplishments of the students, and the results of research and public service programs. The University's cultural programs, particularly in the music and fine arts area, have received international recognition. The Razorback athletic program has been heralded throughout the country.

It is a University that has had many cherished traditions in its 100-year his-

tory. Not many know that until 1921, tradition required senior men to carry canes and senior women to tote swagger sticks. But nearly everyone in Arkansas knows the traditions associated with Senior Walk, an almost unique campus installation in which are embedded the names of all persons who have graduated from the University in the first century of its existence. Senior Walk now extends nearly a mile across the campus and, as the sizes of the graduating classes continue to grow, so do the extensions of the walk. It is a visible evidence of a University experiencing rapid growth and transition.



MONTICELLO

The University of Arkansas at Monticello (above) is the newest unit in the University system (previously it was Arkansas).

LITTLE ROCK

The University of Arkansas at Little Rock (above), the University Medical Center (right), the Graduate School of Social Work, a division of the School of Law, and the Technology Campus of the University, are all located in Arkansas' capital city. Together, these units serve more than 5,000 students, in addition to the important research and public service functions which are carried on at the Medical Center and the Technology Campus.

